

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1469.—Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders must be with the utmost punctuality and care, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required. EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.
Mr. Crofts having this week visited the Wrexham district of lead mines, is prepared to recommend the best properties for investment. Amongst these are Apostles and Minera Union. Also business in buying or selling in Central Minera, Pant-y-Pydew, Cefn Cilcen, Pentre Llyan, and Brynford Hall.
* * * SELLER of North Minera old shares, and 5s. paid new.
See letter on the Wrexham district, on page 736.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—30 Boscawen, 32s. 6d.; 5 Basset and Grylls, £23; 25 Crebore, £19½; 60 Cornubia (fully paid), 30s.; 20 Drake Walls, 37s.; 60 Devon Union, 10s. 6d.; 60 Dale, 14s.; 60 East Jane, 27s. 6d.; 20 East Carn Brea, £7½; 20 East Lovell; 10 East Caradon, £27½; 100 East Bronfild (£2 paid), 8s. 6d.; 60 East Bottle Hill, 4s. 6d.; 20 East Providence, £24½; 60 Great Wheel Buay, £3½; 30 Great Caradon; 60 Hawkmoor, 3s.; 20 Ludcott, £23½; 20 Lady Bertha, 14s.; 30 New South Caradon, 9s.; 20 New Wheel Martha, £2; 20 North Jane, 30s.; 20 Silver Vein; 60 Sordley, 6s. 6d.; 20 St. Just Consols, 14s.; 200 Sovereign (fully paid), 9s. 6d.; 20 Tolvaaden, £23½; 10 Tremayne, £2; 20 Trevels, £23½; 20 Unity, 12s. 6d.; 100 Vale of Towry, 4s. 3d.; 2 West Chiverton, £40½.
JAMES LANE has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chiverton Wheel Rose and Cape Cornhill; and is a BUYER of East Lovell, Margery, and East Providence.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON'S
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.
Eighteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and sixteen in London.)
Bankers: Union Bank of London.
Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.
From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which all are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—October 16, 1863.

EAST PROVIDENCE MINE.—A SPECIAL REPORT on this mine, and remarks thereon, appear in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, No. 294, vol. 7th, of yesterday, Friday, October 16. Price 6d. each copy.

MR. PETER WATSON RETURNED to LONDON on Wednesday last, after an absence of a fortnight in CORNWALL, during which he obtained much important information, and will advise with those who may entrust him with their business in the Purchase or Sale of mine shares.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. LEEAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING MINING SHARES, free of commission:—
3 Bryn Gwlog, £27. 10 North Buller, £1½. 10 Tincroft, £19½.
3 Bedford United, £23½. 20 North Downs, £1 18s. 5 Trevels, £18.
25 Camborne Vein, £22 6. 5 Nanglies, £23½. 20 Tolvaaden, £23½.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £23½. 10 North Phoenix, £23½. 20 Wh. Grenville, £23½.
5 Clifford Amalg., £23½. 20 North Rose, £23½. 20 Worthing, 10s. 6d.
60 Drake Walls, 30s. 2d. 25 S. Trekerby, £2 18s. 9d. 10 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £23.
10 East Russell, £23 1s. 3d. 40 North Croft, £23. 1 West Seton, £21½.
5 East Carn Brea, £23½. 50 North Croft, £23½. 5 West Caradon, £21½.
5 East Chiverton, £23½. 40 North Robert, 9s. 1 Wheel Seton, £18½.
25 East Trekerby, £23½. 30 Pendon Cons., £23½. 30 Wh. Grenville, £23½.
100 East Providence, £24½. 5 Providence, £23½. 1 Wheel Buller, £27½.
30 East Grenville, £23 8s. 9d. 20 Rosewarne Consols, £23½. 1 Wheel Harriet, £27½.
10 East Caradon, £23½. 10 Rosewarne Unit., £23½. 25 Wheel Union, £23½.
5 East Lovell, £23½. 1 St. Ives Consols, £20. 25 Wheel Crebore, 30s. 6d.
5 East Basset, £27½. 30 Stray Park, £27½. 25 West Chiverton, £23½.
10 East Rosewarne, £23½. 60 Sordley, £23½. 5 West Chiverton, £23½.
20 St. T. Tolgus, £23 10s. 9d. 10 S. Frances, £23½. 10 Wh. Chiverton, £11 18s. 9d.
20 Ludcott, £23½. 100 South Caradon Hooper, £23½. 50 Wheel Hoop, £23½.
60 Lady Bertha, 12s. 6d. 5 South Croft, £24½. 20 Wh. Trevels, £23½.
15 Marke Valley, £23½. 27s. 6d. David's Gold, 3s. 2 Wh. Trevels, £23½.
60 North Minera, 7s. 6d. 15 Trevels, 30s. 20 Wheel Edward, £23.
5 North Basset, £23 2s. 6d. 50 Twelve Apostles, £23½.

Mr. LEEAN recommends the immediate purchase of East Rosewarne, North Minera, East Wheel Lovell, Tolvaaden, East Trekerby, Great Laxey, Rosewarne United, South Darnley, at present prices.
WANTED TO BUY—Great South Tolgus, £5½; Nanglies, £29; East Caradon, £26; West Tolgus, £22; Ludcott, £2; New Wheel Martha, 30s.—October 16, 1863.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Mr. Gompers has SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chiverton Wheel Rose and East Cornwall.
Terms, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING
BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48,
THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES FOR SALE:—
15 East Grenville, £23 8s. 9d. 25 North Basset, £23½. 10 East Chiverton, £23½.
20 Tolvaaden, £23½. 20 North Downs, £1 18s. 5 Trevels, £18.
15 North Croft, £23½. 5 St. T. Tolgus, £23½. 10 E. Carn Brea, £7½.
5 Nanglies, £23½. 30 East Rosewarne, £23½. 35 Wheel Harriet, £27½.
20 Wheel Green, £23 11s. 3d. 5 Marke Valley, £23½. 60 Drake Walls, 30s. 2d.
30 Camb. Vein, £23 18s. 9d. 50 South Grenville, 5s. 9d. 30 East Lovell, £23½.
10 N. Trekerby, £23 18s. 9d. 1 Bryn Gwlog, £27. 1 Mary Ann, £11.

Mr. G. D. SANDY advises the immediate purchase of East Lovell, Wheel Chiverton, Bryn Gwlog, East Rosewarne, and Tolvaaden.
A correct daily price list will be forwarded on application.

MR. WILLIAM WARD (late with Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken),
MINING BROKER,
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
After an engagement as chief clerk with Mr. Dunsford and Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken for upwards of 11 years, I beg respectfully to intimate that, at the request of several friends, I have resolved to establish myself as a Mining Broker, directing my attention in the first place to British mines, and thereby offering to my clients and the public generally the advantages of my long experience in connection with that important branch of our home industry. It is my firm determination to confine myself exclusively to a commission business, and not to become a dealer in shares, conceiving that I shall thereby merit and best respond to the confidence hitherto reposed in me by my numerous friends, the continuance of which I respectfully solicit.
Reports on mines, and other valuable information carefully collected, will always be found at my offices.
References as to my respectability and integrity are kindly permitted to my late respected employers; and assuring you of my careful attention at all times to your orders.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, of 13, THROGMORTON STREET,
has business in the Twelve Apostles Amalgamated (Dividend Lead Mines), raising upwards of 100 tons of lead ore per month, at Minera, near Wrexham.
October 16, 1863.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE, at net prices:—50 Wheel Hoop, £23½; 40 East Grenville, £23 8s. 9d.; 3 Clifford, £23½; 20 Drake Walls, 30s. 2d.; 15 Wheel Grenville, £23½; 25 Great South Tolgus, £23½; 100 Edward; 5 Ding Dong, £24½; 25 Chiverton; 35 Camborne Vein, £23; 5 Nanglies, £23½; 25 North Trekerby, £23; 60 North Downs, £1 18s.; 100 Wheel Unity, 12s.; 20 Chibah and Wentworth; 75 South Caradon Hooper, 10s. 6d.; 25 South Frances, £23½; 40 East Providence, £24½; 6d.; 100 East Seton, 6s.; 50 Ludcott, £23½; 25 East Grylls; 40 East Gannis Lake and South Bedford; 80 West Trevels, 5s. 9d.; 130 South Grenville, 5s. 6d.; 35 North Croft, £24½; 100 Crebore, 27s. 6d.; 60 Great Devon and Bedford (Colchertan); 40 Glasgow Caradon, £24½; 150 North Dolcoath; 25 East Ellen; 100 Dale, 10s. 6d.; 200 Hawkmoor, 3s.; 50 Nant-y-lago; 30 South Gornall; 150 Chiverton Wheel Rose; 15 Crane; 35 Wheel Margery; 20 East Caradon, £26½; 100 West Maria and Fortescue, 30s.; 100 Sovereign (Gold); 50 Wheel Union, £23½; 125 East Bottle Hill, 4s. 6d.; 35 East Lovell, £23½; 75 South Condurrow; 100 Hlan, 21s. 6d.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chiverton Wheel Rose, East Ellen, Chiverton.

G E O R G E M O O R E,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
100 Aberfeldy, 11s. 6d. 10 Great Laxey, £23 17s. 6d. 30 St. Just Unit., £23 18s. 9d.
5 Anglo-Mexican Mint, £27½. 10 Great Fortune, £27½. 20 St. Day United, £23.
20 Bryntal, £17. 1 Herodfoot, £26 18s. 9d. 50 St. Just Consols (fully paid), 17s.
3 Billins, £17. 100 Holmbush (old shares), 18s. 9d. 1 Stray Park, £27.
5 Bryn Gwlog, £24 8s. 9d. 20 Hington Down, £23½. 20 S. Car. Hooper, 8s. 6d.
5 Buller and Basset, 3s. 9d. 30 Hindostan (Singhboom), £1 15s. 1 South Caradon, £42s.
20 Cobre, £29. 20 Hindostan, £1 15s. 20 South Gornall, £23.
5 Clifford Amalg., £23½. 20 Hlad Lead, no reasonable offer refused. 100 St. David's Gold (20s. paid), 2s. 3d.
5 Cook's Kitchen, £23½. 25 Kelly Bray, 15s. 6d. 10 Tincroft, £19½.
25 Camborne Vein, £23½. 10 Ludcott, £23 2s. 6d. 10 Trevels, 21s.
20 Central Minera, £2 8s. 9d. 10 Linars, £7. 60 United Mexican, £23.
5 Chibah & Went., £23½. 60 Lady Bertha, £23. 10 Tolvaaden, £23 15s.
60 Cwm Brane, £23½. 10 Marke Valley, £23 6s. 10 Twelve Apostles, £23.
10 Calvadack, £23½. 1 Minera. 50 Vale of Towry, 6s.
2 Carn Brea, £23½. 60 Marquitta, 11s. 9d. 5 West Chiverton, £249½.
10 Caradon Vale, £23. 100 North Trekerby, £23½. 5 Wheel Crebore, £23.
25 Caradon United, £23. 10 No. Basset, £23 2s. 6d. 5 W. Caradon, £21.
15 Copper Hill, £23. 5 North Croft, £24 18s. 9d. 5 Wheel Grylls, £23½.
5 Caradon Consols, £23. 100 North Minera, £23. 5 Wheel Harriet, £27½.
50 Dale, 12s. 6d. 100 North Minera preference shares (5s. pd.), 7s. 6d. 1 Wheel Margaret, £23.
100 Don Pedro No. del Rey, 21s. 20 New Wh. Martha (fully paid), 35s. 9d. 1 Wheel Unity, £20½.
50 Drake Walls, 30s. 2d. 5 Nanglies, £23½. 5 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £23.
1 Dev. Gt. Cons., £267½. 30 No. Rosewarne, £23½. 50 Wheel Unity, £23.
10 E. Carn Brea, £7½. 50 New So. Caradon, 10s. 20 Wh. Union, £23 15s.
1 East Basset, £24½. 20 North Downs, 35s. 20 West Trevels, 9s.
10 East Russell, £23 8s. 9d. 5 North Buller, £24 18s. 9d. 1 West Sharp Tor, £23.
20 East Chiverton, £23½. 5 New Rosewarne, 21s. 1 West Seton, £21s.
10 East Lovell, £23½. 10 North Shepherd, 5½. 50 West Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 16s.
30 East Seton, 7s. 1 Providence, £43 10s. 20 Ydunmutana, £23 18s. 9d.
20 East Grenville, £23 12 6. 60 Port Phillip, £1 6s. 20 Wh. Chiverton, £11½.
5 East Caradon, £23 18s. 9d. 10 South Condurrow, £23. 10 Wheel Crebore, £23½.
300 E. Basset & Grylls, 23s. 20 Port Phillip, £1 6s. 10 West Basset, £23.
10 E. Rosewarne, £2 10s. 50 Port Phillip, £1 6s. 30 Wheel Hoop, £23½.
50 East Clogau (fully paid). 50 Port Phillip, £1 6s. 3 West Rose Down, £23.
1 East Post, £23. 30 Port Phillip, £1 6s. 10 Wheel Agar, £23.
20 E. Cornwall Cons., 20s. 30 Port Phillip, £1 6s. 20 Wheel Union, £23.
20 E. Gannis Lake, 26s. 6d. 50 Port Phillip, £1 6s. 20 Wheel Union, £23.
5 East Trekerby, £23½. 50 Port Phillip, £1 6s. 20 Wheel Union, £23.
100 Fortuna, £1 10s. 50 Port Phillip, £1 6s. 20 Wheel Union, £23.
1 Grambler, £18½. 10 Rosewarne Consols, £23½. 20 Wheel Union, £23.
150 Garreg, 2s. 3d. 10 Rosewarne Unit., £23½. 20 Wheel Union, £23.
20 St. T. Tolgus, £23 10s. 9d. 100 Santa Barbara, 10s. 20 Wheel Union, £23.
50 Glasgow Caradon, £23. 10 St. John del Rey, £27. 100 Worthing, 11s. 3d.
10 Gannis Lake, £23 18s. 9d. 30 South Grenville, 5s. 6d. 50 Wheel Union, £23.
5 Great Wh. Yor., £10½. 20 South Condurrow, £23. 2 Wh. Mary Ann, £10½.

Mr. HERRON continues to recommend Wheel Clifford Amalgamated shares, being satisfied from reliable information, that the report of the position and prospects of these mines which will be furnished to the meeting on Wednesday next will quite justify his reiterated recommendations to purchase into this property. He also recommends North Minera preference shares, the recent improvement rendering this speculation well worthy of attention.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, October 16, 1863.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD
STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES,
COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF MINE
SHARES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information given on application, relative to the merits of mines, either for speculation or investment. A few good mines have been selected with much care and attention, an investment in which can scarcely fail to be highly remunerative.
BUYER of East Wheel Grylls, at £24½, and Wheel Grylls at 28½. Cash in all cases on receipt of transfer.—October 16.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodfoot, South Caradon, and Devon Great Consols for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, E.C.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES, or
state number and lowest price:—
Kitty (Lelan), £14. Trevels, £23½. Twelve Apostles, £23.
Gonamena, £23½. St. Ives Wh. Allen, £17½. Trevels, £23½.
Gannibler and St. Aubyn, North Frances, £7½. South Frances, £23½.
£13½. Wheel Jane, £17½. Bryntal, £23½.
Rosewarne United, £23. Providence, £23½. West Caradon, £21.
Ding Dong, £23.

FOR SALE, or an OFFER REQUIRED:—
25 Rosewarne United, 45s. Copper Hill, £16. 25 Gonamena, £23½.
Herodfoot, £23. Great Fortune, £27½. 8 Tremayne, £7½.
Buller, £27½. Margaret, £23½.

A carefully selected list of a few mines at mere nominal quotations, and which must have an immense rise, may be had on application. Exchanges made in bank, insurance, and other properties on eligible terms. B. RYE, Stock and Sharebroker.
Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, Oct. 16, 1863.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: City Bank.

THOMAS HAMILTON (late of Truro) STOCK AND
SHAREBROKER,
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Mine shares bought and sold on the usual commission.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1½ per cent. for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

SHARES FOR SALE IN THE FOLLOWING MINES:—
100 Hays Valley, 6s. 3d. 10 Wh. Curtis, 41s. 5 Clifford Amalg., £23½.
20 Wh. Union, £23½. 10 East Caradon, £23½. 20 East Carn Brea, £27½.
10 West Seton, £21½. 1 West Seton, £21½. 50 Wheel Agar, £23½.
15 Great Fortune, £28. 5 Nanglies, £23½. 2 South Frances, £23½.
20 Tincroft, £19½. 20 Kitty (St. Agnes), £23. 1 Wheel Buller, £27½.
1 Wheel Seton, £18½. 60 North Croft, £23. 20 East Grenville, £23½.
2 East Basset, £24½. 20 Wh. Grenville, £23½. 20 East Chiverton, £23½.
100 North Basset, £23 1s. 3d. 30 Camborne Vein, £23½. 5 West Chiverton, £249.

SHARES WANTED TO PURCHASE for cash, or any part:—
5 Providence, £43. 20 Tolvaaden, 38s. 50 Wheel Union, £23½.
20 Tincroft, £19½. 20 West Chiverton, £48. 20 Wh. Mary Ann, £23½.
50 Wheel Hoop, £23½. 50 Wheel Unity, £24½. 200 Wheel Agar, £23½.
60 North Trekerby, £23½. 4 So. Frances, £63. 10 Clifford Amalg., £23½.
50 Great So. Tolgus, £23½. 2 Wheel Basset, £27½. 30 Wh. Grenville, £23½.
20 Trevels, £21. 100 East Chiverton, £27½. 20 East Carn Brea, £27.
50 Nanglies, £23½. 40 Chiverton, £11. 100 Merlyn, 2s. 6d.
10 Grambler, £12. 60 Garlinda, £4½. 2 West Caradon, £20.

Shares bought and sold at 1½ per cent. commission.
WILLIAM BARTLETT, Stock and Sharebroker.
12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.
H. WADDINGTON recommends for safe investment Seton, Nanglies, Clifford, and Unity. As speculative shares to rise cent. per cent., Wheel Albert, in 500 shares, North Shepherds, East Chiverton, and three or four other mines, which may be learnt on application.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET,
AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Buying orders on hand in Nanglies, Clifford, Camborne Vein, and East Russell.
Mr. HUME can recommend two mines of great promise, at present at a mere nominal figure, but which, from their merits and improving prospects, must soon command a very high price in the market. Particulars will be supplied on application.
In all business entrusted to Mr. HUME he engages to return the price dealt at, charging 1½ commission only.
JAMES HUME'S "Circular" for October, free for 6d.; annual subscription, 6s.
Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND
AUCTIONEER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. T. P. THOMAS has just returned from the Minera district, having been under ground in several of the mines, and will be happy to give every information respecting them. T. P. THOMAS has business as BUYER and SELLER, at close prices, in Minera Union, Central Minera, North Minera, Minera Boundary, Twelve Apostles and Minera. T. P. THOMAS is a BUYER of 100 Shares, or any part, in Wheel Hope, 20 East Wheel Lovell, and 50 Camborne Vein.

VALUABLE DIVIDEND, FORFEITED, AND OTHER SLATE AND BANK
SHARES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has been favoured with instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 29th day of October, 1863, at One o'clock, the following VALUABLE SHARES:—
12 North Laxey (forfeited). 20 Pant-y-Pydew. 5 North Basset.
30 Great Moelwyn (Slate). 15 Tamar Consols. 20 Unity.
4 Union Bank of Ireland. 20 Tolvaaden. 30 East Clogau.
6 Copper Hill. 100 No. Minera (£1 shares). 250 Wheel Pollard.
50 Cefn Cilcen. 5 No. Minera (preference). 10 St. Just United.
60 Central Minera. 20 St. Just Consols. 20 North Croft.
8 South Carn Brea. 5 West Condurrow. 20 East Carn Brea.
60 Trimpley Hall. 20 Old Haller. 60 South Condurrow.
60 No. Minera (preference). 10 Wheel Chiverton. 20 Tolvaaden.
20 Minera Union. 20 Carnarvon. 5 Ding Dong.
5 Wheel Crebore. 20 Carnarvon. 20 East Russell.
5 Carn Camborne. 20 East Lovell. 20 Ludcott.
5 North Minera (old). 10 Great Caradon. 20 Sithney Carnmeal.
50 Caradon United. 20 Uny. 20 Tamar Consols.
5 South Gornall. 30 Caradon United. 120 St. David's.
30 South Darnley. 20 Charlotte United. 150 Bottle Hill.
10 West Chiverton. 30 Crebore. 5 Clifford Amalgamated.
5 East Carn Brea. 20 Wheel Harriet. 3 Nanglies.
10 North Downs. 20 Wheel Edward.

T. P. THOMAS begs to draw the attention of the investing public to the above list of dividend and progressive shares, nearly the whole being for absolute sale without reserve, and presenting an opportunity for good investment rarely occurring. The above will be offered in lots suitable for easy purchase.
For full particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to Mr. T. E. W. THOMAS, 16, Hackin's Hey, Liverpool; Garraway's Coffee-house, Cornhill, E.C.; and at the Auctioneer's Offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL
MINING SHAREDEALER,
2, PINNERS' COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and
16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.
Now ready, Mr. THOMAS'S "Mining Pamphlet," containing practical information respecting some of the mines now being dealt in on the market, with his observations and advice relative to the same. Post free for six stamps.
Mr. THOMAS has business, both as buyer and seller, in Minera.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C.
The following SHARES FOR SALE:—
100 Hlan, 27s. 6d. 20 East Caradon, £26½. 50 Gt. Devon and Bedford (Colchertan), £24½.
60 South Grenville, 5s. 6d. 30 St. Just Unit., £23 18s. 9d. 10 Wheel Chiverton, £23.
5 Wheel Clifford, £23. 20 St. Just Consols (fully paid), 17s. 6d. 50 Camborne Vein, £23.
100 Santa Barbara, 10s. 20 Tolvaaden, £23½. 10 Wheel Crebore, 31s. 3d.
20 East Lovell, £23½. 25 West Maria and Fortescue, 32s. 20 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £23.
50 North Minera, 6s. 6d. 20 East Russell, £23½. 20 Wheel Hoop, £23½.
25 Marke Valley, £23½. 5 Rosewall Hill and Ran-som, £23½. 20 Havan (N.I. pd.), £4½.
25 Guriy, 22s. 6d. 100 E. Bottle Hill, 4s. 6d.
100 Sordley Consols, £23½. 50 East Basset, £23½.
25 East Rosewarne, £23½. 100 E. Bottle Hill, 4s. 6d.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Great Devon and Bedford (Colchertan), Chiverton Wheel Rose, Glasgow Caradon, and West Maria and Fortescue.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. FREDERICK WM. MANSSELL, STOCK AND MINING
SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Mr. MANSSELL will, on application, forward a list of mines for immediate purchase, likely to considerably advance in price during the next month.
Telegraphic orders to the above address will meet with prompt attention.
Terms of commission, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

JOHN W. HUTCHINSON, 78, OLD BROAD STREET AND
MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, is a BUYER for cash of—
Lisburne Mines. St. Ives Consols. Margery.
Minera. Trevels Consols. Carn Brea.
Trevels. Providence. Great South Tolgus.
Basset. Basset. West Seton.
And has FOR SALE shares in—
Basset. Providence. Wheel Grenville.
East Basset. Copper Hill. Tamar.
Seton. North Basset. Hope.
Clifford. East Caradon. West Chiverton, &c.
Sales and purchases effected in all marketable stock and shares.
Bankers: City Bank.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND
SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Bronfild, £24½. East Russell, £23 1s. 3d. North Trekerby, £23½.
Bryn Gwlog, £26. East Carn Brea, £27½. North Croft, £23½.
Bedford United, £23½. East Chiverton, £27½. Nanglies, £23.
Clifford Amalg., £23½. East Basset, £24½. North Basset, £23½.
Camborne Vein, £23½. East Caradon, £26½. Tolvaaden, £23½.
Cook's Kitchen, £23½. East Gannis Lake, 23s. 6d. Tincroft, £19½.
Chibah and Went., £23½. Glasgow Caradon, £24½. West Seton, £220.
Devon Gt. Cons., £26½. Great Laxey, £23½. West Chiverton, £250½.
Drake Walls, £2. North Downs, £1 18s. Wheel Chiverton, £12.
Ding Dong, £23. North Robert, 9s. 3d. West Maria, 27s. 6d.

And is a BUYER of—
200 Gt. S. Tolgus, £23½. 50 East Caradon, £26. 100 East Lovell, £24½.
100 Wheel Edward, £27½. 20 New Martha, 8s. 6d. 100 Ludcott, 40s.
30 Bedford United, £23½. West Tolgus, £20. 30 Nanglies, £29.

An OFFER WANTED for—
Castlock. East Bottle Hill. Wheel Arthur.
Oct. 16, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE,
CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience), has SPECIAL BUSINESS as
BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the following mines:—
Closing quotations:—
East Caradon £26½-16. Clifford Amalgamated £28-38½.
East Russell 2½-6. North Croft 4½-34.
East Lovell 6½-6. New Wheel Martha 32s-34s.
Drake Walls 37s-38. Tincroft 19-19½.
East Carn Brea 7-7½. Wheel Edward 23½-24.
East Rosewarne 23½-24. Wheel Crebore 29s-30s.
East Grenville 3½-3½. Wheel Harriet 17½-24.
East Chiverton 7½-7½. West Chiverton 49-51.

BUYER of 200 Merlyn. State lowest price.
GEORGE RICE having just returned from the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, speculators and shareholders would do well to apply to him for advice upon the mines in which they may be interested.
Money advanced on mining shares.
Oct. 16, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

A CAUTIOUS MAN.—MR. HALSE, MINING BROKER,
28, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., the writer of the letters in the MINING JOURNAL signed "A Cautious Man," informs speculators who are not his clients that his fee for advice is one guinea. One fee may be the means of saving hundreds of pounds. He can recommend a few good mines, which in all probability will have a good rise before long. Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE,
AND MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING, AND OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

A MINING PAMPHLET, containing information as to Grenville,
East Grenville, East Caradon, East Basset, Bryn Gwlog, North Basset, Wheel Crebore, Ludcott, Seton, and other mines. Price 6d.—T. E. W. THOMAS, 2, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

Original Correspondence.

THE HARTLEY FUND SURPLUS.

SIR,—It having been decided to distribute 20,000*l.* of the Hartley Fund among the twelve inspection districts, to form the nuclei of permanent funds for the relief of the sufferers by future colliery calamities, it becomes the duty of all to do their best that the money should be properly applied. Meetings have already been held in some districts, and have been convened in others, and there has been evidence of earnestness with all. The manner in which the surplus is to be disposed of must be satisfactory to all; the executive committee recommending its division among the coal mining districts of the country, making the number of coal miners in each district the basis of the division. Of such districts there are twelve—Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick district; North and East Lancashire district; North Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland district; North Stafford, Shropshire, and Cheshire district; South Durham district; South Stafford and Worcester district; South Wales district; South Western district; West Lancashire and North Wales district; Yorkshire district; Eastern district of Scotland; Western district of Scotland. Committees have already been formed in Northumberland and South Wales I know, and it may be in other parts also, but no definite plan of action appears to have been yet even proposed, and the hints given have been of anything but a satisfactory nature. To these I shall allude presently.

The question has been raised whether the Hartley Committee have legally the power to distribute the surplus fund as proposed, but upon this I think two opinions cannot exist. More than six months have elapsed since the committee published their scheme, and they especially desired the subscribers to communicate with them if they did not approve of it, or if they could suggest any better. The subscribers have implied their assent by their silence, and, in my opinion, no question can possibly arise hereafter. The Hartley Relief Committee are, and always have been, the representatives of the subscribers, and not of the colliers' widows and orphans, and have fulfilled the subscribers' intention, by well providing for the survivors for whom the fund was intended. The Committee has, moreover, obtained the expressed assent of all whose subscriptions were made in their own names, and it would be impossible for the anonymous subscribers to prove themselves subscribers hereafter. Very likely there are some who would desire a special Act of Parliament to be obtained to authorise the distribution, but these would only be parliamentary agents, who would obtain fees from such a course.

I quite agree with those who maintain that a tax on coal would be objected to, but I do not think it would be so very objectionable. The coal owners are the parties who profit by the labour which causes the accidents, so that they should not object to pay (say) $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton upon the coal raised, provided the men pay $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton also. At present about 80,000,000 tons of coal are raised annually, and there are 1000 deaths, which would leave about 3000 survivors to provide for; the 80,000,000 half-pence would amount to 166,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which would give on the average 50*l.* to each survivor: an amount that would be ample to provide the same amount of assistance for the whole 3000 that has been provided for the survivors of the Hartley accident, and would, moreover, provide for a secretary in each district to attend to the business of the fund: the committees would, of course, act gratuitously, and should be composed one-half of masters and one-half of men, to be elected (say) once in three years. Some such arrangement would relieve the masters of the heavy draw upon them in case of an accident, will give the men the satisfaction of knowing that in case of accident their survivors will be well provided for, and render all future applications to the benevolent on behalf of colliers' widows unnecessary.

Bristol, Oct. 12.

C. H.

VENTILATION OF MINES.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Silas Oke's letter on this subject, in last week's Journal, permit me to trouble you with an extract from the "Penny Cyclopaedia," v. 15, p. 244 (published in 1839):—"A very efficient machine for this purpose was invented some years ago by Mr. John Taylor. It consists of a cylindrical exhausting apparatus, which may be fixed at the mouth of a shaft, or level, and placed in action by any convenient power, when, by means of a series of tubes connected with it, the foul air is extracted from the interior of the works, and, of course, the pure atmospheric air rushes in to supply its place, and complete ventilation is thus effected."

H.

THE SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS.

SIR,—Will you permit me to invite the Council of the South Wales Institute of Engineers to extend the operations of the society to the metallic mines of South Wales? The institution is now firmly established, and, in all matters connected with the working of collieries, it does good service. At the recent meeting some valuable memoirs were read "On Coal-cutting by Machinery," "On the Long Wall System," and other subjects; but, so far as I recollect, not one word was said directly on our lead, blende, or copper mines. Indeed, as I understand, the Institute confines its attention almost exclusively to colliery operations. I should very much like, if it were possible, to have its basis widened, and I see no reason why it could not be done with advantage to the institute and to the country. No doubt there are many points of practical interest in the working of our coal mines, but they have nothing like the scientific interest inseparable from the search for lead or copper. Coal is found in seams under known conditions, so that its working is reduced to a question of economy in machinery and labour. But that is not the case (say, for instance) with our lead mines. Lead is found in lodes, which vary in their direction and lie, and under conditions which have not yet been generalised into scientific law. Then, again, the working of these lodes requires an amount of knowledge which is rarely brought into action at our collieries. I will not, however, descend into particulars, as it must be clear to everyone, after enquiry, that lead and copper mining presents a fine opening for scientific investigation enough to repay the labours of any institute. And, besides, when once we can get the metallic mines of the country under the influence of such bodies of men as the South Wales Institute of Engineers, there will be an end to the power of ignorant and pretentious mine agents, who crush the spirit of legitimate enterprise, at any rate in South Wales. I do not suppose there would be any difficulty in obtaining from the more intelligent managers of mines in this country memoirs of much practical and scientific value. In throwing out this suggestion I represent many persons in Wales, who are anxious to promote what has not inaptly been termed the SCIENCE OF MINING; and I now leave it with the Council for consideration, in the hope that it will be adopted as soon as convenient.

Carmarthen, Oct. 13.

C. T.

UTILISATION OF BLAST-FURNACE CINDERS.

SIR,—My most recent improvements in the extraction of iron and steel from the cinders of puddling and in re-heating furnaces, for which a patent was allowed March 28 of the present year, consists in mixing with the cinders in a pulverised state a quantity of fresh-burnt lime, and enough of water to bring the whole to a doughy mass, which, after being formed into bricks, blocks, or pieces of suitable size, is dried and subjected to treatment in a cupola, or puddling, or other furnace, or in any suitable converting apparatus, to be converted into iron or steel; also, in dissolving in the water with which the above mass is formed a quantity of any chlorine salt, for the purpose of expelling the sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, or silicon that may exist as impurities in the iron.

The cinder is to be first ground to powder in a mill, such as is used for grinding plaster, or by any other suitable means, and is either mixed with the lime while the latter is undergoing the process of slaking, or is mixed in a dry state, and afterwards wetted and mixed up with water, as it is important that the cinder should be in contact with the lime while the latter is undergoing the slaking process, or conversion into a hydrate, as, in that state of transition, the lime has a strong affinity for, and will readily combine with, silica, which is always present in large quantity in the cinder, and thus form a double silicate of lime and iron. The proportion of lime to be mixed with the cinder, and the subsequent treatment, depend on the use which is to be made of the cinder, and I will proceed to describe some of its most important uses, and the manner in which they are effected.

As a substitute for the iron ore that is now used in admixture with pig-iron in the puddling-furnaces, I mix with the pulverised cinder from 10 to 15 per cent. per weight of powdered lime, and from 10 to 15 per cent. of clay, and, after having made the whole into a paste with water, form it in a press, or by other means, into bricks, slabs or blocks, or other suitable pieces, which are then dried and fed into the puddling-furnace, in the same manner as the ore, in proportions varying from 10 to 40 per cent. by weight of the pig.

For the extraction of its iron as wrought-iron, or its manufacture into steel in the puddling-furnace, I add to the cinder from 5 to 25 cent. of lime

according to the proportion of silica supposed to be present in the cinder, and grind both together till the whole is powdered, and then add, for the purpose of bringing the mixture to a stiff paste, sufficient water, in which there has been dissolved chloride of sodium, calcium, potassium, iron, or any other chlorine salt, in the proportion of from 2 to 10 per cent., by weight, of the cinder. The paste thus formed is made into bricks, blocks, or slabs, and, after having been dried, is put into the furnace and treated like pig-iron.

And for working the cinder in a blast-furnace or cupola, to produce pig or cast-iron, I add to the last specified mixture, while in the paste state, in the proportion of from 20 to 25 per cent. of the cinder, either coal-dust, wood-sawdust, tar refuse, or other hydro-carbon or carbonaceous substance. This mixture, after having been dried, is charged into the blast-furnace or cupola, and therein reduced to the condition for casting into pigs or other forms. The last-described mixture may be treated in any air furnace suitable for the conversion of iron into steel, and thereby made to produce a good quality of cast-steel.

Rich silicious ores may be treated with lime in either of the modes hereinabove described with reference to the cinder, and what I claim as my invention is—Firstly, the manufacture of iron and steel from cinder or ore, by mixing the cinder or ore with lime, in the manner set forth, and treating the mixture substantially as set forth; and, secondly, in combination with the use of lime in the treatment of cinder or ore, I claim the use of a chlorine salt, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

ANTHONY L. FLEURY.

THE BESSEMER PROCESS, AND THE HOT-BLAST.

SIR,—As cold-blast in the smelting-furnace was practised before the idea of heating it occurred to Neilson, so we may anticipate that, some good may result from the substitution of hot for cold-blast, as proposed by Prof. Tunner; but, inasmuch as it is asserted that sometimes one-third of the iron is consumed by the Bessemer process in converting pig-iron into bar, it is very questionable whether iron thus burned is not a more expensive fuel than coal. It is very easy to buy coal at 6*s.* or 7*s.* per ton, whilst the present price of pig-iron is 4*l.*, or very nearly that. Now, it will be evident that unless we use more than 11 tons of coal to heat 2 tons of iron, coal will be the more economic fuel. All inventions are entitled to full consideration, and all inventors should be encouraged; but let us see that we do not go back instead of progressing.

EISENSTEIN.

PUDDLING IRON WITH WATER-GAS.

SIR,—Since we have had such startling announcements as those that iron can be made without fuel, that gas is a good substitute for coal under steam-boilers, and that coal-cutting by machinery can be practically effected, we ought to be prepared for anything; yet I must confess my inability to discover either the novelty or utility of the invention which has recently been creating some attention at the Staffordshire ironmasters' meetings, from some mystery having been at first attempted to be thrown around it. The inventor of the process to which I allude is Mr. Jacob, an Austrian, who was erroneously described by your Wolverhampton correspondent, in the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 3, as a Dutchman, and the invention itself may be described as a Uchatius-Bessemer process, wanting the simplicity of a Uchatius, and the efficiency of Bessemer. The Uchatius process failed in South Wales, after costing the unfortunate ironmaster who purchased it 30,000*l.*, and the Jacob process is so eminently unpractical, that one would be safe in estimating that it could not be developed (even to prove its uselessness) for a less amount.

Mr. Jacob's is the Bessemer process *plus* mystery, and with the addition of a little superheated steam, which he mistakes for hydrogen gas, and which he states that he has spent some thousands of pounds (perhaps he means coal) in producing. He does not, as your Wolverhampton correspondent asserts, produce vapour-of-iron, and consequently that extremely novel gas does not become combined with the superheated steam; and I fearlessly assert that if he uses iron, as described, to decompose his steam, he must consume more iron than the gas produced from such decomposition could melt, and that he would use more coal in heating the retorts, and keeping up the steam in the boiler during the time occupied in one "heat," than would be required to puddle any single charge of iron in the ordinary way.

It is stated that Mr. Jacob erects a number of iron retorts in stacks, similar to those used in the production of coal gas; in these retorts he places, upon iron plates, a quantity of pulverised cast-iron, or iron-filings. He proposes to keep these filings at a red heat while he passes steam over them, and expects that the result will be that hydrogen will be given off in quantities large enough to be stored in a gasometer, and that the iron will take up the oxygen. From the gasometer he will convey the hydrogen (alias superheated steam, for unless he keeps his gasometer hot his hydrogen will certainly condense into water) to the puddling-furnace, and there use it as a fuel in combination with atmospheric air. The filings are converted into oxide of iron, and of this he proposes to add 10 per cent. to the charge in the puddling-furnace, when the puddling is carried on in the usual way. I think that if oxide of iron be necessary or advantageous in the puddling-furnace, all practical men will admit that it is better to employ (say) a pure hematite ore well pulverised, or at least pulverised pig, oxidised by wetting and subsequent exposure to air, than good metal oxidised by steam in costly retorts, heated by a most expensive process. I shall be glad if either Mr. Jacob or your Wolverhampton correspondent will enlighten us as to how it is hoped Mr. Jacob's invention will economise coal, and I am sure a large number of my rivals in trade will be equally well pleased with the information.

AN IRONMASTER.

HEATING FEED-WATER FOR BOILERS.

SIR,—In reply to the letter of Mr. John Hocking, jun., with regard to my patent boiler, I can only say that my plan has been tried and proved. I am much obliged to Mr. Hocking, jun., for his patronising promises under certain circumstances; but with respect to the "great danger" attending its use, he surely must be aware that there is no more danger in working it than in boiling a tea-kettle.

JOHN JEWELL.

Basset Foundry, Devoran, October 13.

MINE PROFITS, AND ARREARS OF CALLS.

SIR,—It was shown some few weeks since that defaulters obtained a palpable pecuniary advantage over those who paid their calls to the extent of some 25 per cent., a fact which was so startling that I was induced to analyse the financial position of a certain number of public companies, with a view to ascertain whether this very evil—non-payment of calls—was not one of the principal causes of public companies, formed for general purposes, being so seldom remunerative to the capitalist. Railway companies, banks, and insurance companies I, of course, passed by unnoticed, because their businesses are not interfered with by arrears of calls, calls being more stringently enforced. This left mining and industrial companies for consideration, and the way I have arrived at my estimate is this. I have selected 1000 companies, which includes those quoted in the *Mining Journal*, and a still larger number from other sources, and I find that in six months ending June of the present year less than 150 were paying dividends, the remaining 850 making calls (some one, and some as many as three during the period). The aggregate amount of calls made exceeded 3,500,000*l.*, or at the rate of 7,000,000*l.* per annum, whilst the dividends paid amount to less than 250,000*l.*, or at the rate of 500,000*l.* per annum. Of the 850 call-making companies, about 500 may be considered to be balancing between profit and loss, calls not being made at every meeting, and the accounts being altogether in a satisfactory position; the remaining 250 making regular, and often heavy, calls at each meeting, some being so recently started that profits cannot reasonably be expected, and some being, to judge from the time they have been in operation, not worth carrying on.

My next endeavour was to ascertain the proportion of shareholders who pay promptly, and those who do not (this I could, of course, only estimate from the arrears of call reported at each meeting), and I estimate the prompt payments at one-fourth only—your previous correspondents have stated one-half; so that for the carrying on of work which is admitted to require 7,000,000*l.* of capital per annum the executive of the companies have never more than 2,000,000*l.* ready cash to deal with; the arrears, when they do come in, having so many claims upon them that they are at once absorbed. I find that the returns of these call-making companies (which include business done in the case of industrial companies, and mineral sold in the case of mining companies) amount to nearly 80,000,000*l.*, so that with the very moderate profit of 11 per cent. the 7,000,000*l.* would be returned; thus, upon the average, the 1000 companies should yield 10 per cent. per annum upon the amount invested. Instead of this, we have 500,000*l.* profit on 7,000,000*l.* outlay, or just 7 per cent. per annum. But, as

amongst the dividend-paying companies there are included the whole of the rich mines which appear in the Dividend List of the *Mining Journal*, some yielding many hundreds per cent. per annum profit, it follows that if we remove only (say) 10 of the best companies, the average profit on the remaining 990 would be less than 1 per cent. per annum.

This is certainly a most unsatisfactory state of things, more especially when we consider that two-thirds of the companies not paying dividends are so nearly meeting their expenses that they only require a very little impetus to place them in the Dividend List, and give 10 per cent. per annum to 500 of the 990 companies now receiving less than 1 per cent. per annum. It was very truly remarked, that whilst calls were permitted to remain in arrear companies could not get the benefit of the discount, or difference obtainable by dealing with ready cash, and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that if a company can get in its calls, so as to be enabled to deal with ready money, it can well afford to allow the usual 5 per cent. discount for cash for prompt payment. As there are at present, according to my calculation, 5,000,000*l.* of calls continually in arrear, it follows that at present the 80,000,000*l.* may really be almost considered to be realised on 2,000,000*l.*, so that it might justly be calculated that with the 7,000,000*l.* properly applied large profit would result. I simply give the figures and estimates I have arrived at, by careful research, for the benefit of your readers, and will leave them to consider whether shareholders should not be compelled to pay calls when made, or to devise some other remedy.

Newport, Oct. 13.

GEO. DUBOIS.

LIMITED LIABILITY—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

SIR,—The opinion of your correspondent "A. P.," with regard to your editorial remarks of Oct. 3, can be proved to be erroneous in a very few words; and the many slips of the pen which occur in "A. P.'s" letter afford ample evidence of the difficulties which arise from an individual lawyer wishing to improve upon an official code of regulations which have been settled by the best lawyers in the land, and which are admitted to be ample to meet the requirements of 99 out of every 100 companies projected; whilst in the case of the remaining company a special resolution of 20 lines would effect the necessary amendments. "A. P." observes:—"Because certain companies have adopted articles which, to say the least, are of a most unusual character, that should not be used as a pretext to condemn all companies not conforming themselves to the Act." Let me tell "A. P." that if a company, registered with limited liability, does not conform itself to the Act, the shareholders lose the privilege of limited liability, and that all concurring in the illegal proceeding render themselves liable for the entire debts of the company.

I presume, however, that "A. P." intended to write "as a pretext to condemn all companies not adopting the Table marked A, and annexed to the Act." If so, I trust your readers will consider that I have already proved that the adoption of the statutory regulations gives them an amount of security which they cannot hope for from special articles drawn, invariably to meet the wishes of the promoters or vendors, and to afford the solicitor an opportunity of getting legal expenses. There is no connection between the drawing of a will and the adoption of Table A; but if there were, I should remark that many families are ruined and reduced to beggary through the prolixity of a will rendering the ascertaining of the intention of the testator impossible, and thus leading to interminable litigation. "A. P." states that "Table A simply contains the fundamental principles upon which articles should be based; but, for the efficient working of a company, and the protection of its members from law-suits and difficulties, it is important that many additions and alterations should be made to suit the company for which they are intended." In reply to this, I will simply say that this is not the opinion generally entertained by lawyers not seeking to profit by drawing special articles. The permission given by the Act for special articles to be registered at all is probably the greatest evil which capitalists have to guard against, and when you caution capitalists to shun all companies that do not adopt Table A in its entirety, or with such modifications only as can be stated in the prospectus, I believe you give them advice, the value of which really cannot be over-estimated.—Oct. 15.

LUX OBSCURA.

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.

SIR,—I am thankful to Mr. Sidney Hodges for his letter in last week's Journal, because it defines his duties, and also the duties of the committee of management and judges. He has certainly cleared himself of any blame, although I beg his pardon as to my covertly imputing any blame to him; but when the committee decided on who were to be the judges they certainly did not take sufficient pains to ascertain that none so appointed had any models of their own to adjudicate on, or that they were all qualified to judge. That many of the judges were not calculated to decide upon mechanical inventions, the list published by Mr. Sidney Hodges fairly shows—*vide*, Mr. Sara's first Silver Medal for a plan invented many years ago by one of the Polytechnic's own secretaries. That Mr. Hodges is not to blame in the matter I am well aware; for he stated to the patentee when the model was presented for exhibition, "that it was an admirable thing, and he wondered it had not been invented by our engineers before." The judges were also rather unhappy in their conclusions as to the value of Mr. West's air-pump valve; for, singular enough, these two inventions (the boiler and the valve) have been in great request by practical engineers in different parts of England, and large sums of money have been offered for the patent right to use them.

AN ENGINEER.

CORNISH MINES, AND SUPPLIES.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn by an original letter of a "Cornish Miner's" reason why Dolcoath Mine will not buy by tender; and, although it is couched in very homely and local phraseology, it is not the less true in consequence. This miner's reason, I am sorry to say (and as your valuable Journal has truly and recently testified), that shareholders have, unfortunately, felt the injurious effects of so pernicious a system as individual adventurers supplying to their own benefit the machinery and materials used in mines, instead of submitting to public tender or competition. Yet I am happy to be able to record that there are worthy exceptions to this unjust system. I have lately returned from a meeting of the Wheal Caradon shareholders, and am happy to say there was no "Measter Williams" there, either up "steers" or down "steers," but all fair and above board; that is, it was shown that the supplies and material, used on this mine had been bought without favour at the lowest trade prices, and discount taken for cash. This subject having been so meritoriously mooted in the Journal, it only remains for shareholders of Cornish mines to make known their complaints through your liberally-conducted columns, to expose a system so injurious to one of this country's best interests.

London, Oct. 14.

A CORNISH ADVENTURER.

MINE MANAGEMENT—SUPPLY OF MATERIALS.

SIR,—As an old adventurer in Cornish mines, and one tolerably well acquainted with the prices of mining materials for the last 50 years, I have been struck with the similarity of tone and manner of placing this matter before the public, all and everyone of your correspondents seeming to have a wheelbarrow of their own to drive. Take, for instance, Mr. Bennett's letter, and I pass over the erroneous statement therein respecting the measurement of timber. Does he really believe that Wheal Buller, East Basset, Wheal Basset, West Basset, South Frances, Tincroft, Dolcoath, and other mines would be worth a single penny more than at present if they had been placed under the management of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, or any other successful firm—in a word, would have been supplied with better and cheaper materials?—Oct. 15.

SPERRIS MUNDIC ACCOUNT.

TENDERS FOR MATERIALS—CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED.

SIR,—We were all startled out of our propriety a few months ago to find our county member, Mr. Richard Davey, had suddenly left his parliamentary duties to come down to Cornwall for the purpose of working out a reform in the management of these mines; and after a trial of strength by a regular voting on both sides, in which he came off second best, he threatened to be present at the next general meeting of adventurers, and insist on all materials used in these mines being bought by tender. We have since been looking out for the advertisements in the Journal asking for tenders, but none have yet appeared. That this would effect a great saving in the monthly cost, as well as an improved quality of the materials, few will question, particularly if they adopt the mode of payment pursued by Mr. Tilley at Wheal Seton, and the mines commonly called Lyle's mines—Carn Brea, East Carn Brea, North and West Basset, Great North Tolgus, &c.—that is, the merchants' bills are charged in the cost-book, and paid for every month, the same as the labour cost; and those mines would, undoubtedly, get a greater benefit of such quick payments if they also were to adopt the system of tendering, for merchants can well afford

Mr. FULLER: That the thing was impossible.

Mr. BUCKLE said that in the notice convening the meeting the price to be paid for the property was \$2,500.; but when he (Mr. Fullen) applied to Mr. Allison for the terms upon which he would sell the property, Mr. Allison offered to sell it for \$2,500. on account of the favorable reports from the mine, he proposed to add \$3000. to the purchase-money.

THE CHAIRMAN: Not exactly. — Mr. BUCKLE: He would produce the letter. — THE CHAIRMAN: When he wrote the letter he did hope to be able to increase the offer. — Mr. FULLER: With regard to this offer, unless each shareholder agreed to accept his *pro rata* proportion of the shares, it could not be carried out. He would again ask the question, "If Mr. Allison's researches should show that the property was not a good one, would you take shares?" THE CHAIRMAN: That is not to the point at all. — Mr. FULLER: Well, it is so far to the point, that if any shareholders declined to accept the shares, the very

posed new company could not be formed.—Mr. HARRIS suggested that a committee should be appointed, by which means, befitting confidence, all difficulties could be removed, and a satisfactory arrangement effected.—The CHAIRMAN would oppose that proposition to the utmost.

A SHAREHOLDER said it appeared that Mr. Allison was the stumbling-block between the lessor and the shareholders. If Mr. Allison would take up the 1000 shares, such of the other directors as had not already done so would, no doubt, take up the number promised, and so the company would be able to proceed.

Mr. HARRIS (in reply to a question) stated that, if the 4000 new shares were taken up, he would at once assign over the whole of the property.

The CHAIRMAN said nothing could be done until the assignment had been made.

Mr. DRINKWATER said the directors imagined they had a grievance in connection with the lease, and were determined not to act until that grievance had been removed. Mr. HARRIS was quite willing to do all that was wished, provided the capital was subscribed, or if the directors would pledge themselves to carry on the mine for twelve months.—Mr. DRINKWATER thought this condition could be undertaken, and Mr. Harris's rights reserved—the difference between 1-15th and 1-20th in the dues.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following report:—

Oct. 12.—Yours of the 7th inst. came duly to hand. Trevelyan's engine-shaft is enlarged to the 46 in. level, and the pitwork down to the 20. We cannot go below this without working our engine, the water being to this level. We have plenty of pumps to reach the 100, or bottom of the mine. All the additional pitwork that we shall want will be a plunger-pole and a wind-bore, which will be no great cost. We will soon put the mine in good working order. I believe we should soon have a good mine at Giddy's shaft, and adjoining Tolvalden. I am certain it is a rich piece of mineral ground. Manley's lode is producing some good yellow ore and rich stones of tin; it is a very fine looking lode, 2 ft. wide, and I quite agree with you that if the cross-cut was at a deeper point it would have a far better result. Enclosed is a list of ore sold at Neptune in 1853; it is very rich, and I think there is plenty to be had again if we go deeper.—E. HARVEY.

A discussion then arose as to the competency of the directors to dispense with the services of the secretary or manager without the sanction of the shareholders at a general meeting; but it having appeared that the secretary had objected, for reasons stated, to carry out the instructions of the directors, and had also written a letter to two members of the board, to the effect that he was desirous of resigning, it was thought that he had thus forfeited his claim—supposing he was desirous of testing the point, which, by the way, he was not—to have the question settled by the general body of shareholders. He stated that all he wanted was to be paid for the services he had rendered.

It was arranged, with regard to the assignment of the lease, that the company's solicitor should confer with Mr. Harris's solicitor, with the view of effecting an equitable arrangement.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has become more active, and a fair amount of business appears to have been transacted during the week. This may, in a great measure, be attributed to the transactions in connection with the settlement. The usual fortnightly account took place on Thursday, which passed off satisfactorily, the account being rather heavier than for some months past.

Several improvements in different mines have been reported, and the advance on copper will, no doubt, have a tendency to improve the market generally. DEVON GREAT CONSOLS have been in request.—WHEAL SETONS continue to recede, and are offered at lower rates, and buyers scarce.—WHEAL BARRET and EAST BARRET have been done at minimum prices.—CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED, NANGLE'S, and EAST CARN BREA have been in fair demand, and freely dealt in.—COOK'S KITCHENS have been in request, and slightly improved.—CAMBORNE YEAN are in demand, and firm at present prices.—TINCROFT and GREAT SOUTH TOLDS have been done at lower rates, and freely offered.—SOUTH FRANCES continue heavy, with a lower tendency.—EAST GRENVILLE and WHEAL GRENVILLE have been done at lower figures.—STRAT PARKS are rather quiet, and not quite so firm.—WHEAL CHIVERTON and WHEAL CHIVERTON receded, but have since recovered, especially the former.—EAST CHIVERTON are a little firmer, after the recent decline.—WHEAL HOPE have been in good request, at higher rates, whilst an enquiry for CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE has taken place at quoted prices.—NORTH CHAFFY and WHEAL CHAFFY have fluctuated, and left off weaker.—NORTH TREKERRY have been dealt in in present prices.—SOUTH CHAFFY have been done at minimum quotations.—WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes) and WHEAL HARRIET have declined, and are more freely offered at lower rates.—EAST ROSEWARK continue heavy at present rates.—LONG RAKE and BRYN GWIOG have been in request, and continue firm at quoted prices.—DALES have changed hands at nominal figures.

EAST LOVELLA have been rather largely dealt in, at improved rates, with every probability of a continuous rise; but several sellers appearing simultaneously caused a reaction; they have since improved, and left off firmer.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE and SITTNEY and CARNHEAL have receded, and, with WENDON CONSOLS, are offered at lower rates.—BARRET and GYLLS are quoted lower, with few buyers.—PROSEPER UNITED and ROSEWARK UNITED are in request.—NEW ROSEWARK have fluctuated very much, and left off weaker.—WHEAL GYLLS and EAST WHEAL GYLLS are rather quiet at quoted figures.—EAST PROVIDENCE and WHEAL MARGARET have declined.—WHEAL PROVIDENCE and MARGARET are in request, at fair market prices.—ST. JUST UNITED are in request, at improved rates.—WHEAL KITTY (Lelant) have declined after a good demand at advanced rates.—EAST CARADON have receded.—MARKE VALLEY are firm, at present quotations.—GLASGOW CARADON have varied, but in demand at lower rates.—GONAMENA and LUDCOTT have receded, and not so much in request.—MARY ANNS have been enquired for at nominal prices.—TRELVANYS have advanced, and continue apparently firm.—NEW MARTHAS are heavy at minimum quotations.—DRAKE WALLS have been rather quiet.—WEST MARIA and FENCUS have been largely dealt in.—CHREON and EAST KUSSELL continue flat at present prices.

MARKE VALLEY.—Salisbury shaft is in course of sinking below the 100; the 100 cross-cut south is approaching the Roadway lode, which will be intersected in about 6 or 7 fms. On Roadway lode, the midway level west is yielding 5 tons of ore per fm., and the winze in the south part is also worth 5 tons per fm.—Fisher's Lode: That part in the 60 cross-cut south, for the breadth, is worth 6 tons per fm.; and a branch in the 80 cross-cut is worth 1½ ton per fm. Cross-cuts are being driven in the 50, the 60, the 80, and 90 fm. levels, where discoveries are expected. All the other productive points are returning the usual quantities of ore, with more favourable prospects in anticipation.

WEST ROSEWARK.—The engine-shaft is complete to the 16, and a pit in course of cutting preparatory to cross-cutting to the lode. The new shaft is down 16 fms. from surface, in favourable ground. In continuing in the south part of the set, near the East Caradon boundary, they have discovered a very promising lode, and have resumed a cross-cut from the adit, and expect to intersect it shortly, the ground being favourable.

WEST DEVON.—With a view to develop more effectually the north lode, a new boiler has been fixed, and the shaft drained. The bottom levels have been examined, where the lode is large and promising, the eastern end has been driven about 8 fms., and the western end 34 fathoms, by the side of the lode, and where cut into is of a very encouraging appearance.

OKEL TOR.—Since the discovery in the 50 they have driven 22 fms. through productive ore ground, from whence the principal returns are coming, the ore being of good quality, and averaging 5 tons per fathom, with the lode equally good in the eastern end. The 65 and 85 fm. levels are not yet under the above run of ore ground, but every exertion is being made to reach it as quickly as possible; the deeper level is now very near the desired point. In the bottom of the 80 there is a winze going down on a lode yielding 5 tons per fm. As soon as the above levels are extended to this run of ore in the eastern ground the returns will be greatly increased, and the mine will be in a profitable and permanent working position.

CALROCK CONSOL.—Although this extensive vein has not hitherto been so profitable as anticipated, the probability of becoming so does not appear far distant, with the following operations and prospects. On the north lode, in the 55 from surface, the end is large, producing good stones of ore, and improving. The stopes are yielding 1½ ton per fathom. The counter lode holds out considerable promise, and running parallel with former discoveries of ore. The engine lode presents most promising appearances, and extending cross-cuts to intersect the south counter and other lodes. The 30 west is extended towards the main cross-course (and over ground which has yielded 18,000 lb. worth of copper ore), and is of a most encouraging appearance. Dancescombe lode is also a very important one, the opening of which, from the character of the ground, and the general appearance of the lode, is likely to turn out well and profitable. There are several other points of operation which, together, present indications of some important discovery shortly coming off.

NORTH TREKERRY.—The engine-shaft is in course of sinking to the 100, where they have a promising lode, 3 ft. wide. The 90 east is valued at 137. per fm. At Treddler's shaft the 90 east is worth from 101. to 151. per fm., varying both in size and value; the stopes in 161. per fathom. The intermediate ends continue to look very promising for early improvements. About 30 fms. west of Treddler's shaft they have discovered a branch or new lode, and have opened on it about 5 fms.; the western end is valued at 127. per fm., and the discovery is considered very important, and likely to become exceedingly productive. There are several other points looking very promising, and it is anticipated as the deeper levels approach the elvan course that richer and more extensive courses of ore will be laid open.

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE: Since last notice this set has been inspected and reported on by a highly respectable agent, whose official position precludes publicity to his name. The opinion entertained by him, and his personal knowledge of the productive character of the several lodes, have been expressed in a most satisfactory and positive manner. In the adit end of the lode carries very good stones of ore; and from the fact that a change of ground has taken place in driving the last 2 or 3 fathoms, giving a more improved appearance to the end, but little doubt exists of a good discovery being shortly met with in that direction. A strong opinion is expressed that further west a very productive lode will be found, for he states that some years since a large and promising lode was opened on for 20 fathoms in length, and several tons of good lead ore were raised and sold. There is also a counter lode, which proved productive, and the New Quay Consols lode passes through that part of the set. But it appears that a more important discovery has been made near Trethellan farmhouse, where they have a large and promising lode, strongly impregnated with lead, on which operations have been commenced to ascertain more definitely the value of the discovery. There is no doubt from the character of the numerous lodes, and the general favourable nature of the ground, so congenial for lead, that this mine will stand prominent among the productive lead mines of that highly-mineralised district.—WEST CHIVERTON: The new 50-inch engine will go to work this (Friday), soon after which the mine will be in for. The 80 and west is worth 807. per fathom, the improvement taking place before the accident which caused the influx of water. The winze sinking below the 70 is worth 707. per fathom. They sold on Wednesday 82 tons, at 191. 10s. 6d., realising 16017. 1s. 43 tons, at 111. 12s., realising 5001. 19s.; total, 21027.

ST. JUST CONSOLS: The prospects here are rapidly and daily improving, and as soon as the deep adit is communicated with the shaft, which is expected by the end of the month, a great run of tin ground will be opened and broken, when monthly returns will be made. The new lode, recently discovered, is full 3 ft. wide, the whole of which is good stamps' work. There is an excellent lode in the bottom of the shaft, as well as in the bottom of the shallow adit. They have commenced driving on the recently-discovered lode, which is opening out highly productive, and promising well for further improvement.—NEW ROSEWARK: It is reported that the lode in the engine-shaft is worth 1507. per fathom, with indications of further improvement; the shaft is down below the 55 fathom level.

CAPE CORNWALL.—The extraordinary mineral resources which the parish of St. Just appears to possess, and rendered positive by the numerous rich mines which are now and have been for ages in operation, is about to be proved by the opening of the old tin and copper mines of that promontory ending in Cape Cornwall. The prospectus, which I believe has not yet been made public, represents the property as possessing more than ordinary qualifications for a great and permanent undertaking. The testimony of most of the practical and experienced agents of the locality unite in the opinion of this property being one of the most valuable and unexplored stores of ore; and from its geological position, stratification, and character of the lodes, there is little doubt of this set becoming, under efficient and judicious management, equal if not superior to some of the richest and oldest paying mines in the great tin districts of the West of Cornwall. Great advantages are in possession of the proprietors, by the vast quantity of tin ground already laid open; and according to one of the oldest and most experienced tin agents of the county, "no less than 10,000 fms. of ore ground will be available immediately the mine

is in for, which will be worked away on highly profitable tributes;" and he adds, "this mine is likely to rival the great Botallack and Levant Mines, possessing as it does the rich lodes of St. Just, one of which is worth for tin and copper no less than 507. per fm." With these acquisitions it is evident that only the erection of machinery is necessary to realise the anticipated results.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL: The following special report from a well-known agent, who inspected the mine on Wednesday, will probably remove the doubts and apprehensions caused by the mischievous representations made by interested parties, with a view to induce holders to part with their shares:—"The shaft is in course of sinking vigorously, by six men, at 151. per fathom, and the lode is worth full 1007. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 26 are worth 807. per fathom, and the rise going up against the new discovery is worth 707. per fathom. The winze sinking on the new discovery, below the 14, is also valued at 707. per fathom. To keep up the present returns there are only two men employed in stoping. The costs for the quarter will be about 6007., and the returns over 14007. The mine never looked so well before, particularly as the discovery at Peter's is opening up very rich reserves, none of which are being stoped. A little more than twelve months since the tin was cut in the shaft, which has varied from 207. to 2007. per fathom. Since then they have sunk several shafts from surface, driven cross-cuts, and other necessary exploring work, with alterations in the machinery, and paid over 7007. to the shareholders, all of which have been discharged out of profits. Should these discoveries continue another twelve months, the mine will open up one of the best, if not the richest, in the county."—WHEAL PROSEPER (Brough): To all appearances there is every probability of a great and important change taking place in this mine. Exclusive of the tin ground looking more favourable in the western ground, the cross-cut north is looked upon as a very interesting feature, inasmuch as two copper lodes, of a most promising character, will be intersected within a few fathoms of each other.—EAST ROSEWARK is reported to have generally improved during the past week, especially in the 65 west, in which level they have cut through the disordered ground, and found the lode worth 87. per fathom. The pump-wins have improved, and looking further improvement. The stopes below, west of the pump-wins, are worth full 457. per fathom, and the other stopes will average 147. per fathom.

SILVER MOUNTAIN (limited) is reported to hold out considerable promise, and should the improvements continue there is little doubt of the mine becoming a profitable undertaking. The last 7 fathoms west in the 5 has yielded 407. worth of rich ore, and bids fair to continue, if not improve, in driving. They have opened 17 fms., yielding 3 tons per fathom, so that there is every probability of large returns when the present operations are more fully developed.—AT BROTLOFT they have an excellent discovery, in a lode of more than ordinary size, with a course of ore worth 787. per fathom.—AT SOUTH DAREN they have a very important discovery in the 30 west, where the lode is yielding 3 tons per fm., worth 171. per fm., with high ground before the end. The levels above and that below are not so far west as the ore ground now being laid open, and in the event of its extending to the 20 and 40 fm. levels a very valuable run of rich ore ground will be opened.

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—The writer having, at great inconvenience to his business in London, visited this week the Wrexham district, or such mines as have lately, or may soon, become great and lasting ones for the production of lead ores, has much pleasure in reporting upon such of them as more nearly concern his own connection, and foremost amongst them is the TWELVE APOSTLES AMALGAMATED MINES. The ore at present raising in considerable quantities is from what is called the new shaft, situated close to the boundary of the CENTRAL MINERA MINE, which was established five years ago, and the capabilities of the Apostles lode are represented on the most moderate calculation at 100 to 120 tons of ore a month, and, being of first-rate quality, the mines from this source alone would pay excellent dividends. However, the far-seeing promoters have added to it the setts called the ROCK and WEST MINERA, and, since the former is situated directly on the course of the great Minera lode, the expectations from this portion of the property are far beyond those even from the Apostles Mine, which is, besides, a rather circumscribed set, though it may take years to exhaust it. The second mine, WEST MINERA, is considered a most valuable piece of ground, and, with these adjuncts to the Apostles, stamp the shares at once as valuable for investment, especially if procurable at a moderate price in proportion to present prospects. The writer has no practical person—shareholder or otherwise—that an engine is not at present required, the directors appear disposed to recommend it, and a call to pay for the same. There is a demand for the shares, but, in consequence probably of their having cost largely above their present value, sellers are few. On the other, or lower side of Central, trending towards the great Minera Mine, is the MINERA UEN, in 2500 shares, hitherto worked as a private concern, the success in which is rather sudden, the shares being worth 147. to 151. each; and, as the lode from which the ore is drawn is also said to run into the Central, additional energy on the part of the latter management to get it into good working order appears essential. They were weighing 16 tons of ore for market the Union, and, as the costs must be small, the profit must be considerable. The writer has no practical person—shareholder or otherwise—that an engine is not at present required, the directors appear disposed to recommend it, and a call to pay for the same. There is a demand for the shares, but, in consequence probably of their having cost largely above their present value, sellers are few. 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BRITISH MINES.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Oct. 14: We have taken down the lode in the engine-shaft, and it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, looking more promising, and

shall set more tributaries to work in this part in about a month from this time. The engines are engaged in putting the engine together, and we expect to set it to work on the 14th of next month. In the deep adit east the lode is unproductive.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Oct. 14: There is no more lode seen in the cross-cut in the 80, and the ground is without change of notice. The 50 west is still yielding saving work, the adit is looking kindly, and is very wet. The 50 east is opening some good ground for stoping, the end is worth fully 2 tons per fathom, and is looking very promising. The pitch in the 30 is worth 2 tons per fathom. We have now a full supply of surface water, and intend to put the wheel to work in a day or two.

THE MARAZION DISTRICT—No. 1.

About two miles north-west of the town of Marazion, operations were undertaken to discover the Wheal Darlington lodes, about ten years ago: from the situation of the mine, being surrounded by water, the engine was inadequate to drain the mine effectually. In course of the operations a lode was discovered which yielded silver ores of great richness—worth from 500*l.* to 1500*l.* (it is reported) per ton; but the copper lodes were not discovered which were so very productive for copper some 25 or 30 years ago; previous to these operations these lodes yielded very large quantities of tin. About three-quarters of a mile east of this mine was Wheal Chappendale; operations were carried on for some years on two lodes, which yielded several thousand pounds value, principally grey carbonate copper ore, but by reason of the set being so small, and the owner of the adjoining land demanding the now enormous rate of dues—1*l.* 12*s.* the mine was abandoned. East of this, about one-quarter of a mile, is Wheal Virgin, rich for tin to the depth of some 40 or 50 fms., but copper making its appearance in the bottom of the mine (termed in these days "poder"), and being destructive to tin, the mine was abandoned. About an equal distance, east of this mine, is Wheal Rodney, discovered in the year 1825, and wrought to the depth of 90 fms. under the adit, or day level: this mine yielded an abundance of rich yellow sulphuretted copper ore at one period about the 80; the course of ore was upwards of 6 ft. in width; one parcel of this ore, valued at 1600*l.*, was assayed, and found to contain 800*l.* worth of gold. East of this mine is the Trethurth Downs Mine, but partially wrought; and about half-a-mile east of these mines is the old Owen Veau Mine, which yielded immense returns of grey and yellow sulphuretted copper ore, of the richest quality. At one period this mine was reported to be enormously rich; the course of ore must have been of immense width, from the excavations resembling large caverns more than lodes. North of this great copper lode, about 50 fms., was an immense quantity of tin found, termed at that period a flat, but more recently a carbonaceous returns from which was so great that the Stannary laws were first framed, in the year 600, and the lord of the soil received his dith, or dote—every sixth bowl (a word bow) from the tinners. East of this is Wheal Park, rich in grey carbonate copper ore, about 30,000*l.* in value of which was found in a porphyritic bed or channel, termed an elvan course; this mine is now merged in the Trevelyan Mine. A little east of this mine is the once celebrated Perran Downs Mine, or what may be properly termed the "digging" in Cornwall. It has been handed down from generation to generation in the parish that upwards of 100 windlasses, or tacks, were at work at one time on these D-ws, and which, lasted for centuries; and from the hundreds of pits, now covered by plantations, much resembling the rugged appearance of the Halkin and Holywell mountains, whose similar excavations were previously carried on by the ancients for lead ore, extending over several miles—from Holywell to Mold, the principal towns in Flintshire, North Wales. East of the Trevelyan Mine are the Halamann and Croft Golith Mines, which were very rich for tin and copper ore about seventy years ago. These mines are all situated in the Marazion district, or basin, and extend about five miles in a south-easterly and north-westerly direction, between the range of granite hills stretching from St. Ives to the Lizard, and south to St. Michael's Mount westerly, and from south-east to north-east easterly from Trevear Head, in Brecon, to the Tregunning and Godolphin hills. The whole of these mines were chiefly wrought on two lodes, and must have yielded several millions sterling in tin ore, previous to the working of mines for copper in Cornwall. The ancients disliked the appearance of poder (copper) in these days, as it ruined their tin, and rendered their mines valueless: subsequently these ancient tin mines have been enormously rich in copper. [To be continued.]

NEW INVENTIONS.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for six months has been granted for the following:—
E. DROCKE, Liverpool.—An improved mode of manufacturing gunpowder, suitable for war, mining, and general purposes. Sept. 24.
A. FIRTH, Bradford.—Improvements in furnaces for heating wheel-hoops, applicable also for other similar purposes. Sept. 24.
P. SKEWES, Birmingham.—Improvements in the production of sulpho-cyanide of ammonium and other sulpho-cyanides. Sept. 24.
J. SPENCE, Portsmouth.—An improved plastic composition, applicable to the coating of metallic and other surfaces. Sept. 26.
G. ELLIOT, Betley Hall, Stafford.—Improvements in props and supports in coal and LITERS PATENT have been issued during the past week for the following:—
W. CLARKE, Chancery-lane, London.—Improvements in separating ores from their gangues, and in apparatus for the same. April 11.
P. B. BALEY, Adelphi, London.—Improvements in constructing breakwaters, piers, sea-walls, and other similar structures. April 11.
H. A. BROOMAN, Fleet-street, London.—Improvements in hardening and colouring gypseous limestone and sand and calcareous stones. April 14.
C. W. and F. SKEWES, Great George-street, Westminster.—Improvements in furnaces which are principally applicable to the smelting of iron. April 18.
H. DONALD, Johnston, Renfrew.—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for bending or straightening metal plates. April 21.
J. McFARLANE GRAY, Liverpool.—Portable apparatus, or instruments, for rivetting, caulking, chipping, and otherwise operating upon and treating metals and other surfaces. May 1.
J. H. JOHNSON, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.—Improvements in the manufacture of wrought-iron and steel, and in the apparatus to be employed therein. May 5.
W. CLARKE, Chancery-lane, London.—Improvements in coating wrought or other iron, to protect it from corrosion or oxidation. May 8.
H. BENNETT, Salop.—Improved apparatus, or mechanism, to be used for facilitating the puddling of iron. May 18.
LIST OF SPECIFICATIONS published during the week ending October 4:—
Treating and applying stearine, 4*d.*; manufacture of cast-iron pipes, 4*d.*; armour-plates for ships, 8*d.*; apparatus for raising sewage and water, 4*d.*
L. DE FORTAINEMOREAU, Patent Agent.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LEAD.—We have already alluded to an invention patented in 1861 by Mr. Jabez Jones, of Liverpool, and in the *Mining Journal* of Jan. 17 of the present year we published an illustrated description of the apparatus employed. Mr. Jones has since patented some improvements in detail, which experience has convinced him to be necessary. The improvement consists—First, in closing the top of the vessel containing the molten metal, or amalgamation of metals to be formed into sheets, and causing it to move on the piston by hydraulic power, in place of moving the piston as described in the former patent, and in forming the piston hollow, and in fitting the dies or knives in the head thereof in place of on the top of the container, as before, so that the sheets may be delivered in a downward direction. In some cases he has found it desirable to fix the piston or ram above the container, and elevate the container so as to force out the metal to be formed into sheets, through knives or dies fitted in the bottom of the container, or the knives or dies may be placed in the side or sides of the container near the bottom thereof. And, secondly, in passing the sheets as formed through a bath of molten tin, tar, or other suitable material in such a way that they may be coated therewith on one or both sides when so required. And, lastly, in forcing out the molten metal to be formed into sheets from the container through suitable dies, in the form of a cylinder or pipe, and when to be coated on one or both sides through a bath of tin or other suitable substance, and receiving it in a mould or other vessel, and cutting it open by a fixed or moveable knife or saw, or their mechanical equivalent, and fastening it out by means of rollers, or in any other convenient way. When the sheets are to be coated on both sides it is preferred to cut and open out the pipe or cylinder before passing it through the bath of the material it is required to cover them with.

PRODUCTION AND GENERATION OF GAS.—Mr. J. C. Jeffcott, of Cork, has patented some improvements in the production and generation of gases, and also in apparatus connected therewith. The object sought to be obtained in the production and generation of gases by the invention consists chiefly of utilising the heat not used, or which escapes without being used, in steam or other furnaces and fire-places of every description. The means to do this consists of introducing into or placing within the furnaces or fire-places vessels of various forms, according to the construction of said furnaces or fire-places, so that the said heat may be used; these vessels, retorts, or chambers must be formed and placed and correspond with the form of the furnaces or fire-places now in use, or to be used for this or other purposes. The form to be generally used will consist of a retort or retorts to be placed lengthways or at the sides, or as may best suit the fire-bars of the different fire-places; these retorts or other vessels will have mouth-pieces or other close covers, so as to be air-tight, and through these mouth-pieces or covers are to be introduced the animal, vegetable, or mineral substances from which the different gases are to be obtained, by their cohesive force being destroyed by the heat before referred to, and not hitherto used for this purpose. The gases after being set free in the retorts, chambers, or other such vessels, are then conducted by pipes or tubes usually done, and applied to and for the different purposes for which they are now used. He likewise claims to be the inventor of a new description of furnace for these purposes, to be entirely composed of wrought or cast metal, and this consists of—first, a fire-place, with fire-bars on which the combustibles or heating substances are to be placed, the chamber, retorts, or vessels for holding the different materials rich in the different gases; these chambers, retorts, or other vessels to have the mouth-pieces for introducing the substances to be used, and then another casing to be placed over the entire, so that the heat may be prevented from escaping when the gases are discharged, to be conducted by pipes in the usual manner. Lastly, Mr. Jeffcott proposes a new system of lighting and heating railway carriages, and the different railway stations along the different lines; he effects this by an apparatus first composed of a cast-iron or clay retort placed in the furnace of the locomotive, and the gas obtained from coals and distilled in the retort by the heat of the fire then being used for generating steam is conveyed by pipes or tubes composed of metallic substances, or of India rubber, gutta percha, or other flexible materials, to the tank and gasholder containing the purifying water, as aforesaid, attached, annexed, or placed near the engine; it is then conveyed by tubes or piping to the carriages, and by the action of the gas when ignited on metallic plates, or the agency of a gas-stove, the compartments of the carriages are heated and lighted. On the arrival of the engines at the stations along the line the gas already distilled and placed in the gasholder attached to the engine, as aforesaid, is conveyed by pipes to a gasholder erected at the station, when it is ready for use.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIR.—The weather will remain mild (with the exception of some light frosts of brief duration) until nearly the end of December. From the present to the end of the month the weather will be changeable, with strong winds about the 19th, 20th, 23d, 24th, and 30th inst., as foretold in my last letter in the *Journal*.
GEORGE SHEPHERD, C.E.,
26, Throgmorton-street, Oct. 14. Author of the "Climate of England."

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending October 11 was 11,444*ss.* 6*d.*

STATISTICS OF THE IRON TRADE.

The Supplemental Sheet accompanying this week's *Journal* contains an elaborate table, compiled from the official returns of Mr. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., by Messrs. LOCKHART and Co., of Liverpool, and showing, with respect to Scotch pig-iron, the price of mixed numbers each month for the past eighteen years, and the average for each year; the shipments to foreign parts, indicating the destination, and coastwise during the same period; and the particulars of production. The statistics relative to the English pig-iron market are equally comprehensive. Messrs. LOCKHART and Co. remark, that it may be noted that the production of pig-iron in 1862 shows an increase over any previous year, although the iron trade was depressed during the greater part of the year, and that the additional production arose from the increased average production per furnace. These statistics reach to Dec. 31, 1862. The only reliable statistics of a later date are of the furnaces built and in blast in Scotland and in Cleveland. In Scotland, on Sept. 1, 1862, there were 175 furnaces built and 118 in blast, whereas on Sept. 1, 1863, there were 175 built and 126 in blast; and in Cleveland there were 79 built on July 1, 1862, and 54 in blast, whereas on July 1, 1863, there were 80 built and 63 in blast. It is stated that the weekly production in the Tees and Tyne district is now 17,000 tons, and that it is likely to be 20,000 tons by next summer.

CHEMISTRY IN THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.—The portion of the new edition of Dr. Knapp's well-known treatise, entitled "Chemical Technology; or, Chemistry in its Applications to the Arts and Manufactures," containing the second series of the articles on Acids, Alkalies, and Salts, by Dr. Thomas Richardson and Mr. Henry Watts, has just been issued by Mr. Baillière, of Regent-street. The article "Chlorine," commenced in the previous part, is concluded, whilst able dissertations on Potash, Iodine, Bromine, Alkalimetry, Soap, Railway and Wagon Grease, and Glycerin, complete the volume. Although the work before us is issued as a second edition of the original, because Dr. Knapp's principle of grouping kindred manufactures has been adhered to, it is undoubtedly entitled to all the honour of a new book, for the labour of producing it has certainly not been less than it would have been had Dr. Knapp's work never been issued. The principle of the arrangement is acknowledged to be excellent, and Messrs. Richardson and Watts have displayed very great ability in developing it. We shall refer more fully to the several articles on a future occasion.

NEW EXPLOSIVE COMPOUND.—Mr. F. M. Rueschaupt, of Berlin, has invented an explosive compound, which is neither explosive nor poisonous, and which has a greater expansive force than the fulminate of mercury now used. Neither phosphorus, sulphur, mercury, nor other corrosive or poisonous ingredient is employed in the compound, which is consequently neither unhealthy to work nor dangerous to handle; and yet it will explode with the slightest stroke of the hammer arranged for exploding it. The ingredients can be transported separately, and may be readily mixed by a simple mechanical arrangement. When mixed its explosive properties are complete, and the compound is then ready for ignition. The ingredients can be mixed and filled into caps and shells with perfect safety; and the powder, although less costly than ordinary fulminates, has the advantage that caps filled with it are not corroded, nor is the nipple of the gun oxidised by the use of caps charged with it.

COPPER AND SILVER MINING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The prospects of copper mining enterprise in New South Wales appear to be rapidly reviving, the discouraging aspect proving to be quite temporary. There are now about 130 persons employed, either at or in connection with the Orange Copper Mines. The old workings have been abandoned, with the exception of the open cutting, from which some very good ore is being raised. On the other side of the creek eight new shafts are being put down, and in three of them lodes have been cut. In one a good lode of black ore was cut at 12 fms., and some malleable copper obtained; in the other two cases the prospects are good, and the lodes well defined. The persons employed on the works speak favourably of the future of the mines, and the news is hailed with satisfaction in Orange. The company are carrying on the works at the Canabins Mine with vigour; but of late the ore obtained has been of low percentage. Expectation is entirely directed to the new workings on the opposite side of the creek, and there is reason to believe it is well founded. The recent discovery of black ore is viewed by the miners with much satisfaction, considering it as they do an earnest of good results. The want of postal communication with the mines is much felt. There is some talk of re-opening the Ophir Copper Mines, which, in consequence of the high price of labour shortly after the gold discovery, were abandoned. This, together with Mr. Lane's mine, at Cornish Settlement, if opened, would prove of great service in developing the mineral resources of the district. They would form an outlet for surplus digging labour, which now might be had at a moderate rate. A constant stream of the right kind of labour might also be relied upon. The wealth of the district for copper, as well as for gold, yet remains to be proved. Some intelligent miners from the Lachlan district consider that Orange is the centre of one of the richest gold regions in Australia; the wealth in minerals is known by old residents to be great, but the district lacks capital to develop its mineral resources. About 88 tons of copper have been smelted at Cadagaling, and there is now enough ore raised to yield about 20 tons more. An arrangement has been made by the Scottish Australian Mining Company with the proprietors of the adjoining mines to work them for copper. On the west side of the Cadagaling rivulet two lodes, running parallel to each other, have been opened; several shafts have been sunk for a considerable distance along the course of the lode, which is found to be well defined, and in yielding some rich ore. Although the prospects of the mine are considered very satisfactory, silver mining in the colony is also making good progress. The directors of the Moruya Silver Mining Company, in their first half-yearly report to the shareholders, congratulate them upon the present appearance and future prospects of the undertaking. Of the capital of 20,000*l.* (which is divided into shares of 5*l.* each), 14,000*l.* had been called, and the cash in the Australian Joint-Stock Bank was 1555*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* Prof. Fell's patent for extracting gold from auriferous pyrites had been tried, and did not succeed; but subsequent experiments by the Professor had satisfied him that he would be enabled to perfect the process. The long run of the entire length of the company's land for about a decade; both the gold and silver portions improve in depth. The silver ore much resembles that from the celebrated Washoe Mines, in America. Capt. William Reed reported favourably upon the mine; 250 tons of ore were at surface, and a few tons of black silver ore ready to send away.

The last accounts from California contain an announcement of the sale of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mine to a combination in New York or Boston for 350,000*l.*, of which the following details are given in the *New York Journal of Commerce*:—"The most notable transaction of the period under review is the sale of the New Almaden Quicksilver Mine to an eastern company for the sum of \$1,750,000. The terms have not yet fully transpired, but are understood to be substantially as follows:—\$250,000 payable in cash (gold), \$750,000 in the course of the next two months, and the remaining \$750,000 in twelve months; the deferred payments to be covered by the transfer of shares of the capital stock of the new company to the amount of \$2,250,000, and the new company to have immediate possession. We are informed that a new and rich 'labor' has recently been discovered in this mine, adding much to its value. The price at which the sale was effected cannot be regarded as an adequate consideration for this valuable property, but was accepted, we learn, in view of the contingencies of protracted litigation overshadowed by hostile political influence."

COMPOSITION DEEDS.—It has been held by the Court of Common Pleas, in King v. Randall, that the amount of secured debts should be taken into account in estimating the majority of three-fourths required by section 192 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, to make a composition deed binding on non-assenting creditors.

DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.—A new and rather important point arose lately before the Lord Chancellor, in re Josephs, as to the effect of a power in a deed under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, to pay certain creditors in full. The case was heard on appeal from an order of Mr. Commissioner Fane, declaring a deed invalid under the 192nd section of the Act of 1861. There were several objections urged to the deed, the principal of which was that by it the trustees were empowered in their discretion, out of the assets assigned, to pay creditors under 10*l.* their debts in full. The Lord Chancellor said the power being discretionary only, the validity of the deed was not affected by it; but inasmuch as it was repugnant to the duties of the trustees, as declared by the rest of the deed, it was a power that could not be exercised. This decision is regarded as one of much importance in these "deed" cases.

DISTRINGING ON STOCK.—The case of Wilkins v. Sibley, before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, was one where a trustee of a sum of stock, having also a beneficial interest in an undivided moiety of the fund, assigned his moiety, by way of mortgage; and the mortgagee caused a distringas to be placed on a moiety of the fund. Afterwards the trustee fraudulently sold out the other moiety, and absconded. It was held that the moiety upon which the distringas had been placed, being at the time of the assignment subject to the equitable rights of the plaintiff, was not relieved from the equity which attached to it before the distringas was issued.

"ONE CALENDAR MONTH."—The Court of Queen's Bench decided, in the action Freeman v. Reed, that in legal acceptance a calendar month means the time between a day certain in one month to the same day of the month in the next month. Where a statute requires a notice to be given "one calendar month at least" before action brought, and the plaintiff gave such notice on April 28, and issued a writ on May 29, he was held to have given due notice.

SOLICITORS TO PUBLIC COMPANIES.—In re the Phoenix Life Assurance Company, before Vice-Chancellor Wood, an important question was raised as to the right of the solicitors of the company (which is in course of winding-up), to be allowed certain costs claimed by them in respect of actions brought and defended on behalf of the company, in reference to marine insurance business, which had been already held to have been *ultra vires*; and the Vice-Chancellor decided that where a company engaged in a business not authorised by its Deed of Settlement, and the solicitors to the company, knowing that the business was unauthorized, were employed by the directors to bring an action, and to defend other actions in respect of claims arising out of the unauthorized business, the solicitors must be considered with respect to such actions as the solicitors of the directors, and not of the company, and that they could not prove for their bills of costs upon the company's assets. His Honour said, that without laying down any rule, that every solicitor was to be considered aware of all the consequences of acting in matters which might or might not be within the scope of a company's powers, he might say that solicitors appointed by the directors of a company were retained on behalf of the company, and were not the mere servants of the directors. On the contrary, it was their duty to advise the company to adhere to the regulations of the Deed of Settlement, and not to carry out the whims of the directors.

* With this week's *Journal* we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing some highly interesting particulars respecting the Coal Measures of New South Wales; the Red Indians' Mining Works on Lake Superior; the Statistics of the Quarterly Sales of Lead and Silver-Lead Ore, Blende, and Black Tin; Messrs. Harvey and Co.'s Prices of Materials; Cornish Pumping-Engines; Mining in Missouri; the Tunnel of the Alps; Large Hammer Casting; Statistics of the Scotch and English Pig-Iron Trade, &c.

* With the *Journal* of Oct. 3 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains the report of the meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, including an interesting paper upon the Coal-Cutting Machine, by Mr. Firth, and a sound practical discussion thereon; description of a mode of Sinking a Pit through Quicksand, by Mr. John Glassbrook; on Surface Condensation, and the Use of Distilled Water in Boilers, by Mr. Turner; Long Work, by Mr. John Williams; and on Coal and Ironstone Mining in Scotland, by Mr. Ralph Moore. The Association for the Prevention of Steam-boiler Explosions (monthly report); Manufacture of White Lead; Minerals in Mexico; Gold in Nova Scotia; Quartz-crushing; Ridley and Jones's Improvements on the West Ardsley Coal-Cutting Machinery; Obtaining Products from Coal; on the Impurities contained in Lead, and their Influence on its Technical Uses; Ozone; California Copper Smelting Works; Blast-Furnaces, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Oct. 16, 1863.

COPPER. £ s. d.		BRASS. Per lb.	
Best selected....p. ton	101 0 0	Sheets	9 <i>½</i> d.-10 <i>½</i> d.
Tough cake.....	88 0 0	Wire	9 <i>½</i> d.
Tin.....	98 0 0	Tubes	10 <i>½</i> d.
Burna Barre.....	101 0 0 (nom.)	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.	
Copper wire.....p. lb.	0 1 0 <i>½</i>	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 10 0
ditto tubes.....	0 1 1	Hammered.....	15 0 18 0 0
Sheeting & bolts p. ton	105 0 0	Do, in sagots.....	17 0 18 0 0
Bottoms.....	107 0 0	English, Spring.....	18 0 23 0 0
Old (Exchange).....p. lb.	0 9 0 <i>½</i>	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44 0 0
IRON. Per Ton.		Spindle.....	30 0 0
Bars, Welsh, in London.....	7 15 0 8 0 0	QUICKSILVER.....	7 0 0 p. bottle
Do, to arrive.....	7 10 0	SPELTEN. Per Ton.	
Nail rods.....	8 10 0 8 15 0	Foreign.....	8 7 6 8 10 0
St. Stafford, in London.....	9 5 0 9 10 0	To arrive.....	8 7 6 8 10 0
Bars.....	9 10 0 10 10 0	SING.	
Hoops.....	10 10 0 11 10 0	In sheets.....	25 0 0
Sheets, single.....	11 5 0 11 10 0	TIN.	
Fig. No. 1, in Wales.....	4 0 0 5 0 0	English, blocks.....	115 0 0 (nom.)
Refined metal, ditto.....	4 0 0 5 0 0	Do, Bars (in barrels).....	116 0 0
Bars, common, ditto.....	6 10 0 7 0 0	Do, Refined.....	120 0 0
Do, merchant, in Tees.....	6 12 6	Banca.....	120 0 0
Do, railway, in Wales.....	6 12 6 15 0	Straits.....	115 10 0 117 0 0
Do, Swed. in London.....	12 10 0	TIN-PLATES.	
To arrive.....	12 10 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 8 6 1 10 0
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.....	3 17 0 3 3 0	IX Ditto 1st quality.....	1 14 6 1 16 0
Do, f.o.b. in Tees.....	2 10 0 2 12 6	IC Ditto 2d quality.....	1 5 6 1 7 0
Do, f.o.b. in Tees.....	2 5 0 2 7 6	IX Ditto 3d quality.....	1 11 6 1 18 0
Railway chairs.....	5 10 0 5 15 0	IC Coke.....	1 3 0 1 4 0
spikes.....	11 0 0 12 0 0	IX Ditto.....	1 9 0 1 10 0
LEAD.		Canada plates.....p. ton	12 10 0 13 0 0
English Pig, ordn. soft.....	20 5 0 20 10 0	In London; 20 <i>ss.</i> less at the works.	
Do (WB).....	21 7 6 21 10 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. lb. 9 <i>½</i> d. —	
Ditto sheet.....	20 15 0 21 10 0	Sheets.....p. lb. 9 <i>½</i> d. —	
Ditto red lead.....	21 10 0 22 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs.....	10 0 6 12 6
Ditto white.....	26 0 0 27 0 0	In London.....	
Ditto patent shot.....	23 0 0		
Spanish.....	19 10 0		

* At the works, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per box less.

REMARKS.—The tone of the Metal Market generally, during the past week, has been decidedly firmer, and it is now evident that the late advance in prices of certain metals will be fully maintained for some time to come. Large orders have arrived from India, though some of them are at such limits that their execution is impossible in the present state of the market. Considerable shipments have also been made to the Continent, and there certainly can be no complaint at the present moment of want of business.

COPPER.—As anticipated in last week's *Mining Journal*, the smelters announced on the 12th inst. an advance of 3*l.* per ton; the present prices being 105*l.* for manufactured, 101*l.* for best select, and 98*l.* for tough cake and tile.

YELLOW METAL has also been advanced to 9*½*d. per lb. The demand still continues good, and orders from France and India are considerable. **IRON.**—The result of the Quarterly Meetings of the Staffordshire Ironmasters has undoubtedly been to confirm confidence in the permanence of the advanced prices of iron, which may now be considered established. The price of English iron in stock in London has also advanced, and it is now impossible to be obtained under 7*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* per ton. Swedish iron continues in very good request, and considerable shipments have been made; the price remains as last quoted. An extensive business has been done in Scotch pig-iron, at irregular prices, the tendency during the week being decidedly downward, and at one time the anxiety to sell was very great, and warrants declined to 60*s.* 3*d.*, cash; a slight improvement, however, has since taken place, and the last advices from Glasgow state the market to have opened at 60*s.* 3*d.* one month, and a large business was done at 60*s.* cash, 60*s.* 3*d.* to 60*s.* 6*d.* one month, and 60*s.* 3*d.* to 61*s.* three months; closing, sellers, at 60*s.* 3*d.*, cash in ten days, and 61*s.* three months; buyers, 60*s.* and 61*s.*, less $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

LEAD.—The market is rather firmer, and it is now difficult to buy, except at an advance of 5*s.* per ton.

TIN.—The advices from Singapore state that tin is in less request there, which is not calculated to improve the market here. A sale of fine Straits is reported at 117*l.*, cash; but generally the market for foreign tin is dull and heavy.

SPELTEN, if anything, has rather receded in price, the market continuing quiet, at 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 18*l.* 10*s.* on the spot. No sales of any moment have taken place.

STEEL remains unaltered from last week; prices firm, but business very limited.

TIN-PLATES.—A slight error occurred in the remarks under this head last week. Instead of stating that "in consequence of the advance in tin the makers had put up their price 6*d.* per box," it should have been "in consequence of the advance in iron the advance had been made." A good business is doing in tin-plates, and the price is firm, at 23*s.* for IC coke, and 28*s.* 6*d.* for IC charcoal. **QUICKSILVER** is without alteration.

NEW YORK, OCT. 2.—We have to report a decided improvement in business. The demand for actual consumption has made itself felt at last in all branches of trade, although it has been less marked in metals than in other goods. During the last month public opinion has changed in regard to the value of gold, and many who at one time believed that it would decline to a nominal premium have been buyers of gold and exchange for a rise, and there is, at the same time, a disposition to buy merchandise for investment. Gold rose a few days ago to 44 per cent., but it is quoted to-day 43*½* per cent. Exchange on London 157 per cent. Tin.—In the beginning of last month 6000 slabs Straits were sold to the trade at from 41 to 42*c.* The price has since gradually hardened, with sales last week of 2000 slabs at 43*½* to 44*c.* To-day the market is quiet at 44*c.*, with more offering. English has met with a moderate demand, and during the last few days 40 tons have been sold at 41*½* to 42*c.* Banca has also advanced, with sales of 500 slabs, in small lots, at 51*c.* and 52*c.* The importations have been heavier than for seven or eight months past, and amount to 7300 slabs Straits direct, 1100 slabs Banca, and 2480 ingots English. From the Straits 7000 slabs are expected. We estimate the stock in first hands at 21,000 slabs Straits, 800 Banca, and 80 tons English, equal to 2400 slabs; total in Boston and New York, 24,300 slabs. The stock of Straits on August 30 was 3000 slabs more than our estimate. The deliveries of Straits to the trade have been larger than for a year past. The dullness in the European markets has but little influence here, and the future course of our market will mainly depend on the fluctuations in exchange. We are below the cost of importation from England and the East Indies.

SPELTEN.—After a sale of 150 tons Silesian, bought on speculation about the middle of the month at 7*½**c.*, the price advanced to 8*½**c.*, which is the quotation to-day. The stock of foreign was somewhat larger than our estimate of August. The Lehigh Company has no available stock, and is not in the market as sellers. Stock of Silesian 650 tons.

COPPER.—For the first three weeks in September the market remained very quiet, business being checked by the higher prices asked by the Lake companies, whilst consumers bought only from hand to mouth, in expectation of arrivals of American copper from Europe. About 1,000,000 lbs. are reported to have been bought in London and Bremen, of which 600,000 lbs. Baltimore have arrived a few days ago. The greater part of these purchases has been sold to arrive at 31*c.*, and when this became known about 500,000 lbs. Lake were taken on speculation at 32*c.* to 32*½**c.*, and 300,000 to 400,000 lbs. Baltimore and Bergen Port at 31*½**c.* to 32*c.* We quote to-day 32*½**c.* for Lake, and 32*c.* to 32*½**c.* for Baltimore. The stocks of all kinds are very small, more particularly of Lake. The yield of the mines of Lake Superior will be much less than in 1861 and 1862. The advance in exchange will make the importation of foreign copper, which would be subject to a duty, at present impracticable.

LEAD has also been in better demand for consumption. Early in September galena and foreign were sold at 7*½**c.*, in moderate quantities. The price then gradually advanced, with the rise in gold, to 8*½**c.*, with sales of 400 to 500 tons foreign. To-day 8*½**c.* to 8*¾**c.* is asked. The arrivals of galena last month have been very small, and there is no stock of this kind. We estimate the deliveries of foreign during September

at 1500 tons, against an importation of 300 tons. The stock of foreign is about 6000 tons. — WINTERHOFF AND CO.

BOSTON, SEPT. 28.—There have been small sales of English Cannon coal at \$14 to \$14 25 per ton, cash. Pictou and Sydney coals remain the same, with considerable arrivals, and cargo sales at \$6 to \$6 50 per ton. In Anthracite steady retail sales at \$9 50 per ton. There is a fair demand for Scotch pig-iron, with sales of Garthside and other brands No. 1 at \$35 to \$36 per ton, cash and four months; and American No. 1 at \$34 to \$35 per ton. Bar-iron is selling in small lots at steady prices. Russia sheet-iron is firm, and has been selling at 17 c. per pound, cash.

The settlement of the fortnightly account took place in the MINING SHARE MARKET on Thursday, and was very heavy in the Chiverton, Hope, Clifford Amalgamated, and a few other shares, which have been prominently dealt in during the last fortnight. Copper is up 3/4 per ton, and other metals firm; and since our last a fair average amount of business has been transacted, notwithstanding the interference of the settlement. East Caradon shares have been very flat, and leave off 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; the latest official report states that the winze sinking in the bottom of the 50 is worth 25/ per fm.; the 60 east, 6/ per fm.; the 70 east, north part, 16/ per fm.; the south lode, in the 60 east, 20/ per fm. The accounts at the meeting showed, after paying 600/ for balance of fine for new sett, a balance of 6094/ 17s. 10d., out of which a dividend of 16s. per share (4915/ 4s.) was declared, leaving 1139/ 13s. 10d. in hand. The agent concludes his report by saying that, on the whole, the mine continues to look well, and the discovery of the south lode in the 60 considerably enhances the value of the property. The profits continue very good, and but for the low price of copper would have been considerably more. Bedford United, 2 1/2 to 3 1/4; Bryn Gwio, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Camborne Vean, 3 to 3 1/2. Central Miners shares have advanced to 2 1/2, and in demand, but we do not hear of any improvement, though great things are expected. West Seton, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, ex div.; at the meeting, held on Tuesday, a dividend of 5/ per share (2000/.) was declared, leaving 387/ 14s. 8d. in hand. The profit on two months was 1780/ 8s. 8d.; the ores sold and to be credited next account, 4971/ 18s. 8d.; there is also tin on the mine dressed, and to be credited also next account—400/. The ends in the mine are worth 8 tons of copper per fm., and 13/ for tin; the winzes, 2 tons per fm.; the stopes, 24 tons per fm. Since the meeting, the 110 has improved to 4 tons per fathom. Marke Valley, 6 to 6 1/2; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 552/ 13s. 1d. on the two months, and a dividend of 1s. per share (450/.) was declared; the cross-cut in the 100, from Salisbury's shaft, has been driven about 9 fathoms, and Rose Down lode is expected to be cut in 6 or 7 fathoms further driving; the midway level, driving west on Rose Down lode, is worth 5 tons of copper ore per fm.; the winze in the bottom, on the south part, is producing 5 tons per fm. Cross-cuts are going out in the 50, 60, 80, and 90 fm. levels, in the hopes of making discoveries; and the mine, on the whole, is looking much the same as for some time past, with very good prospects of being, before long, in a more profitable condition. Clifford Amalgamated shares were rather flatter during the week, at 37 to 37 1/2, but on Friday advanced to 38, 39. We have no official report of any change at the mine. Cook's Kitchen, 21 to 23; North Trekerby, 2 1/2 to 3; the profit at the meeting was 948/ 12s. 7d. for four months, and a dividend of 3s. per share declared out of the balance of 1338/ 13s. 4d. The agents report that, although the bargains at this time are not rich, yet they consider the general prospects of the mine to be most cheering; and, looking at the improved size and appearance of the lode in the bottom of the mine, they are of opinion a more valuable and extensive course of ore will yet be met with at a deeper level, as the lode approaches nearer the elvan course, which, in that locality, has never failed to enrich the lodes coming in contact with it. Devon Great Consols, 545 to 555; East Basset, 72 to 75; East Carn Brea, 7 to 7 1/2; East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford, 20s. to 25s.; East Russell, 2 1/2 to 3 1/4. East Wheal Grenville, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; the lode is improved in the shaft. Gawton United, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 12 to 14. West Chiverton shares have been in fair demand all the week, though up to account-day (Thursday), shares kept at 47 to 49; but on Friday, when the result of the sale of ore became known, they were in greater request, and left off 49 to 50. The ore sold as follows:—82 tons of crop lead, 19/ 10s. 6d. per ton; 43 tons seconds, at 11/ 13s.; total for the month, 2102/.

The new 80-inch cylinder engine goes to work to-morrow, and the meeting takes place on October 22. Wheal Hope shares have been in great demand all the week, and leave off 5 1/2 to 6 1/4; the mine has now been cleared to the 75 fm. level, and a lode found in the back worth 15 cwt. of lead, or 14/ per fm.; the 65 fm. level end yields 8 cwt. per fm.; the pitch in the back of the 65 is worth 15 cwt., and set at 5/ per ton; in the bottom of the 65, worth 15 cwt., and re-set at 6/ per ton; ten different pitches have also been set, at 10/ per ton for lead, worth 17/ per ton; and the shaft expected to be down to the 85 in about three months. West Stray Park, 3 to 3 1/2; at the meeting the accounts showed a loss on six months' working of 181/ 1s. 1d., and a call of 3s. 6d. per share was made to pay it off, and also a call of 6s. 6d. per share towards the erection of a 60-inch cylinder engine; this we are glad to observe, for the mine has fine prospects in cutting the Dolcoath main lode, but for a year or two past has been crippled in its operations for the want of adequate machinery. Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 13 1/2 to 13 3/4; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 530/ 16s. 4d., and a dividend of 10s. per share declared. The general prospects of the mine are reported as good, especially in the North Hunsloe lode, which is in whole ground the entire length and depth of the mine, and is likely to add materially to the value of the property, and to increase the returns.

Great South Tolgus, 5 to 5 1/2; Great Wheal Fortune, 27 to 28; Nangles, 28 to 30; North Basset, 2 1/2 to 3 1/4; North Croft, 4 1/2 to 5; North Robert, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Wheal Chiverton, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2. Pendean, 6 1/2 to 7; the 82 and 94 fm. levels have improved. Providence Mines, 43 to 44; Sithney and Carnmeal, 5 to 5 1/2; South Caradon, 410 to 420; South Frances, 67 1/2 to 72 1/2; Stray Park, 36 to 38; Tincrofts, 19 to 20; Tolcarne, 2 to 2 1/2; West Caradon, 21 to 22; West Tolgus, 53 to 55; Wheal Agar, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Wheal Basset, 75 to 80; Wheal Crebor, 28s. to 30s.; Wheal Edward, 2 1/2 to 3. Wheal Grenville, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; the mine continues to look well, and the tin stamps have gone to work. Wheal Grylls, 28 to 30; Wheal Harriett, 2 to 2 1/2; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 8 to 8 1/2; Wheal Ludcott, 2 to 2 1/2; Wheal Mary Ann, 10 to 11; Wheal Seton, 180 to 185; Wheal Trellawny has been in good demand, and leave off at 21 to 22; Wheal Treymayne, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; Wheal Uyn, 5 to 5 1/2; North Miners, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; East Chiverton, 7 to 7 1/2; Tolvadden, 15 1/2 to 24.

On the Stock Exchange a large amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Clifford, 36 1/2, 37 1/2; Devon Great Consols, 547 1/2, 552 1/2; East Caradon, 28 1/2, 29 1/2; East Wheal Russell, 3 1/2, 3 3/4; Great South Tolgus, 5 1/2, 5 3/4; Great Wheal Vor, 10 1/2, 10 3/4; Providence, 43 1/2, 44 1/2; Tincroft, 19 1/2, 19 3/4; Wheal Ludcott, 2 1/2, 2 3/4; Wheal Seton, 184. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—General, 1 1/2, 2 1/2; Scottish Australian, 1 1/2, 2 1/2; Yudanamatuna, 2 1/2, 3; Kapunda, 1 1/2, 2 1/2. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Alamillos, 1/2; St. John del Rey, 56, 56 1/2, 57 1/2; United Mexican, 61, 62, 63; Capula, 1/2; Binares, 6 1/2; Fortuna, 4 1/2, 4 3/4; East del Rey, 1/2; Montes Aureos, 2 1/2.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the fresh arrivals were screw steamers on contract, so that the quantity of coal for sale was unimportant. Business was quiet, at last day's prices for all descriptions. Best house coal, 20s. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 17s.; manufacturers', 13s. to 16s.—On Wednesday, the arrivals, with two or three exceptions, were again steamers. The few cargoes on sale were all cleared off at the last quotations for household coal, and 3d. per ton advance on Hartley's.—On Friday, the 13 arrivals being all steamers, with gas and contract coal, there was nothing for sale on the market to-day, prices quoting nominally the same: 60 ships at sea.

The Clowance Wood Copper Mining Company have, as will be seen from the prospectus which appears in another column, nearly completed their share list: the directors have only now to invite subscriptions for 6000 of the 25,000 shares into which the adventure is divided. The highly favourable opinions entertained with regard to the mines have been already alluded to; and as to the company, it will suffice to state that the gentlemen forming the board of directors are all known to the public, and several of them well acquainted with mining affairs. There are no fees or promotion money to be paid by the company, and the public have the guarantee that no sinister motives have influenced the drawing of the Articles of Association, it being distinctly stated on the face of the prospectus that "the regulations in Table A of the Companies Act, 1862, apply without exception to this company"—an announcement calculated to give far greater confidence to shareholders than the attempts of any solicitor to

secure them unfair advantages (?) The capital of the company is 25,000/., in shares of 1/ each.

The Croiser Valley and Port Madoc Freehold Slate Company, which has been constituted with limited liability, and a capital of 60,000/., in shares of 10/ each, has issued its prospectus. The property to be worked is situated between Bodelgert and Tan-y-bwlch, and six miles from Port Madoc to which a railway is in course of construction. The purchase-money is fixed at 15,600/., of which the vendor has agreed to take 5600/., in cash; 2003/., in paid-up shares, to be allotted forthwith; and 8000/., in paid-up shares, to be allotted after the shareholders have received 15 per cent. profit. The property contains, according to the survey of Mr. Grant, of Bodelgert, about 250 statute acres; and all slate and minerals being freehold the company will have no royalty whatever to pay. It is estimated that, with a working capital of 17,000/., there will annually remain 6750/., or over 40 per cent., available for dividends; and that a further expenditure of about 7000/., over and above the 17,000/., would, nearly double the produce of the quarry, and increase the profits in proportion. Three-fourths of the shares have been already privately applied for by 150 persons, and application for the remainder will be received up to Friday next. The board of directors is highly respectable. The prospectus, which is strengthened by several highly favourable reports appended to it, appears in another column.

The Sardinian Mining Company, which has been constituted on the limited liability principle, with a capital of 100,000/., in shares of 10/ each, has issued its prospectus, which appears in *extenso* in another column of this day's Journal. The property proposed to be worked is upwards of 40,000 acres in extent, and situated near Iglesias, about 30 miles from Cagliari, and within a short distance of the celebrated mines of Monteponi and Acquas Cotta. The mines have been specially examined by Mr. J. H. Blackwell, who reports that the ore is of very good quality, quite pure and free from intermixture of other mineral; the vein is soft and easily worked, and of much better quality than it was at surface. Dr. Percy gives the contents of the ore as 83 1/2 per cent. of lead, and nearly 4 1/2 oz. of silver to the ton of lead. There are no royalties or rentals whatever payable, 3 per cent. Government tax upon the value of the ore raised being the only charge to which the company are liable. The purchase money has been fixed at 12,000/., one third of which will be taken in paid-up shares. There is a regular market on the spot, as also at Cagliari, where there are smelting-works, and facilities for erecting others, should it be deemed desirable to do so. The railway from Iglesias to Cagliari, about to be constructed by an English company, will much facilitate the transport of ore. It is estimated that not more than 6/ per share will have to be called up. The direction includes several of the directors of the Nerubudda Coal and Iron Company, and two of the well-known Flaminii family, the Roman bankers.

The prospectus of the East Botallack Consolidated Mining Company, with a capital of 18,000/., in shares of 3/ each, and registered with limited liability, will be found in another column. It is stated that the shares are nearly subscribed for, and the promoters have full confidence that the development of the property will prove highly remunerative. The sett has been favourably reported upon by several agents, including Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, and their reports are appended to the prospectus.

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for July and August showed a credit balance of 3559/ 1s. 7d. The profit on the two months' working was 2877/ 12s. 10d. A dividend of 2864/ (8/ per share) was declared, and 695/ 1s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. The agents' report will be found in another column.

At West Wheal Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for July and August showed a credit balance of 2937/ 13s. 8d. The profit on the two months' working was 1780/ 8s. 8d. A dividend of 2000/ (5/ per share) was declared, and 977/ 14s. 6d. carried to credit of next account. Captains Charles Thomas, Malachi Bath, and John Jennings reported upon the various points of operation. They have 300/ worth of tin dressing the mine, which will be increased to 400/ worth for sale, to be credited at the next account.

At the Herodsfoot Mine meeting, on Oct. 6 (Mr. Matthew Loam in the chair), the accounts showed a profit upon the four months' operations to the end of Aug. of 2001/ 13s. 9d., and a balance of assets over liabilities of 4977/ 10s. 2d., and a cash balance of 227/ 9s. 2d. A dividend of 1792/ (35s. per share) was declared. Messrs. Loam, Glubb, Canter, Davey, and Midland were re-appointed the committee of management. Capt. T. Trevillan again congratulated the shareholders upon having a good property. Their reserves were considerable, and prospects encouraging, and they might with confidence look forward for long and continued dividends as that just declared.

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Oct. 7 (Mr. Wm. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts, as stated in last week's Journal, showed a profit upon the quarter's operations of 552/ 13s. 1d. The assets exceeded the liabilities by 1294/ 15s. A dividend of 450/ (1s. per share) was declared. Capt. Jas. Seccombe reported that the mine, on the whole, was looking much the same as for some months past, with very good prospects of being in a more profitable condition. It was resolved that for the future the company should be conducted upon the Cost-book Principle.

At the South Condurrow Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 346/ 7s. 9d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At New Wheal Prospekt meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 589/ 9s. 11d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. William Bishop, jun., reported that they have on tutwork 32 men; on tribute, 6 men; and at surface, including smith, engineer, pitmen, lander, and dressing pare, 7 men; 7 boys, and 5 girls: total, 57 persons employed on the mine.

At the Old Wheal Neptune (special) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. A. Allison in the chair), it was agreed that the solicitor of the company should confer with the solicitor of the lessor with the view of effecting an assignment of the property to the company. Details in another column.

At Trumpet United Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 473/ 1s. 11d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. G. R. and W. Ogilby reported that the engine and machinery are working satisfactorily, and with a very small consumption of coal.

At Gardina United Mine meeting, on Oct. 6 (Mr. J. G. Plomer in the chair), the accounts, made up to the end of May, showed a debit balance of 774/ 4s. 4d. A call of 18s. per share was made. Discretionary power to draw up the pitwork and materials from all or any part of the old mine was granted to the agents during the ensuing quarter. It was unanimously resolved that the shares in this mine be sub-divided into 4000. Capt. J. Rowe and P. Frisk reported upon the various points of operation.

At Carn Camborne Mine meeting, on Oct. 7 (Mr. Joseph Wristbridge in the chair), the accounts, as stated in last week's Journal, showed a debit balance of 214/ 1s. 2d. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made. It was resolved that all shares upon which more than one call shall be in arrears on Oct. 31 should be sold through the Stannaries Court. Capt. James Seccombe reported that the engine and account-houses were completed, and the boiler-house and stack were in course of construction. He hoped to be making better progress in the development of the mine as soon as the pitwork was fixed and the engine in working order.

At the Wheal Norris meeting, on Oct. 8, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1386/ 6s. A call of 4s. per share was made.

At the Vale of Towy Mine meeting, on Oct. 9, the accounts showed a credit balance of 284/ 16s. 1d. A large number of shares were forfeited for non-payment of calls. They have 95 persons, exclusive of carriers of lead, coal, wood, &c., employed.

At Llanygog United Mining Company meeting, on Aug. 28 (Mr. A. Reid in the chair), the accounts for the 12 months ending June 30 showed a debit balance on the profit and loss account of 761/ 1s. 3d., and a cash balance of 9/ 1s. 7d. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected, and their remuneration fixed at 72/ per annum for the directors, and 5/ 1s. for the auditors. The meeting was then adjourned until Oct. 7.—At the adjourned meeting (Mr. Wardell in the chair) the report of Mr. Richard Taylor, the company's engineer, was adopted. Mr. Taylor reports that the works which have been executed during the past year at Chirk Castle and Powis Mines were necessary for exploring the vein, and laying open the mine for profitable work. He congratulates the shareholders on the result of the exploratory works, and considers it clear that the lode now working is the great main lode of the mines, and that the north lode followed by their predecessors in the western working was a mere offshoot. The rock is excessively hard and difficult to work, and the miners unequal to this description of work. The surface works designed to supply such an increase of water-power as will suffice for the drainage of the mine to a much greater depth, and for the drawing such an increased produce from the mine as may now be calculated on, have been actively carried on. A new leat or water-course has been made, by which the stream has been taken at a high level, and brought round the side of the mountain, avoiding all enclosed lands, until it reaches those within our mine site. The length of this leat is two miles; it is well executed, and brings home a fine stream of water to the mine. The cost at which it has been completed is extremely moderate, about 30/., having been expended in cutting the leat, and about the same sum for wooden launders or conduits in certain places where the ground was too much broken and loose to admit of the construction of a water-tight leat. To ensure as far as possible a constantly sufficient supply of water, the directors have obtained the authority of the Earl of Powis to construct an embankment, by which a reservoir of an area of several acres will be formed, in which such a quantity of water can be stored as will compensate for the deficiency of the streams caused by the summer heat. This work has not long been commenced, but it can easily be completed before the setting in of the dry weather in the spring. A new 40-ft. water-wheel, 6-ft. breast is nearly ready for delivery, and the wheel-pit will shortly be ready to receive it. The value of the discoveries of ore which have already been made is of greater importance than may have been inferred from the limited amount of the raisings of ore. The total length of drivings on the vein in the year was 59 fms., and the discovery of ore by these is computed at 1300 tons, of which 317 tons have been sold.

At the Tomago Coal Mining Company third half-yearly meeting, at Sydney, N.S.W. (Mr. J. McLean in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance on the profit and loss account of 391/ 2s. 4d., and a cash balance of 35/ 17s. 10d. A succession of accidents to machinery caused the entire stoppage of the works, but precautions have been taken to be prepared for any such casualties in future.

At the Moruya Silver Mining Company first half-yearly meeting, at Sydney, N.S.W. (Mr. R. J. Want in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1555/ 15s. 2d. Capt. W. Reed reported upon the operations at the mines.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, OCT. 15.—The market has been moderately active. Wheal Hops are firmly held for higher prices, consequent upon the improved prospects of the mine. Chiverton have been dealt in, and a large demand experienced for East Bottle Hills. North Crofts rather quiet. Troed-y-rhiw shares 5s. to 7s. 6d.

Nether Hartshe have been strong buyers at 16s., also Harwoods at 12s. 6d. Chiverton Wheal Rose shares have changed hands at an advance in price, and if well managed may take an important position before long.—EDWARD BREWIS.

LEEDS, OCT. 15.—In mining shares business has been dull, few shares have changed hands, and prices have remained without material alteration.—The Crown and Windsor Mining Company shares are being applied for by some of the most eminent and wealthiest men in Leeds, who, from their position and business character, may be expected to give such a healthy tone and vigour to the management of the undertaking as will lead to successful, and we trust speedy and profitable, results to the proprietary.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

GOLD IN WALES.—The Vigra and Clogau Copper Mining Company has sold this week 280 ozs. 139-1000ths of gold, producing 1088/ 1s. 4d.

THE CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

At a special general meeting of the shareholders in the above company, held on the mine on Thursday, Oct. 8.

Present.—Mr. W. H. GREY in the chair, The CHAIRMAN stated that the meeting had been convened for the following purposes:—

1.—To consider and determine as to whether the company should be continued on the Cost-book System, or registered under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.

2.—To consider and determine as to the propriety of sub-dividing the shares of the company.

3.—To appoint a committee of management and officers.

4.—To authorise the necessary steps to be taken to effect a speedy development of the mine.—The above having been duly considered and discussed, it was resolved:—

1.—That Chiverton Wheal Rose Mine be conducted strictly on the Cost-book System, this meeting being of opinion that it gives great confidence to merchants and others, and is, at the same time, equally advantageous to the shareholders.

2.—That in consequence of the difficulty complained of by the brokers and others in purchasing and dealing in the shares of this company as at present divided, the 100 shares of the company be, and they are hereby, sub-divided into 3000 shares, each holder of one 100th share being entitled to 30 of the increased number.

3.—That the following gentlemen be the committee of management for the next three months:—Messrs. J. Hargreaves, C. Whitechurch, F. Hurrell, A. Milstead, E. Loder, and T. Fuller.

4.—That Capt. James Phillips be the agent of the mine, at a salary of eight guineas per month.

5.—That Mr. Thomas Fuller, jun., be the secretary of the mine, at a salary of eight guineas per month.

6.—That Mr. W. H. Grey be the engineer and local purser of the mine, at a salary of eight guineas per month.

The accounts presented showed:—To cash received, 500/; by July, August, and September cost, 84/ 10s.; leaving a credit balance of 415/ 10s.

The agent gave a lucid description of the mine, and expressed his conviction that by a spirited and systematic mode of operations, as recommended by Capt. Chas. Thomas, of Dolcoath, and by the mineral surveyor to the Duchy, highly satisfactory results would be obtained. He also produced specimens of ore broken from the various parts of the mine, which, by assay, had produced as follows:—

No. 1.—From gossan lode: 75 per cent. of lead and 56 ozs. of silver to the ton.

No. 2.—From center lode: 75 per cent. of lead and 32 ozs. of silver to the ton.

No. 3.—From first lode: 55 per cent. of lead and 28 ozs. of silver to the ton.

No. 4.—From east and west lode: 62 1/2 per cent. of lead and 18 ozs. 13 dwts. of silver to the ton.

Resolved.—That this meeting, considering the statements made by the agent highly satisfactory, hereby authorise the committee of management to accept the offer made by Messrs. William Derry and Co., St. Austell, to erect a 50-in. cylinder steam-engine, and to supply 30 fms. of pitwork, capstan and shears, horse-whim, &c., for the sum of 1000/., and that no time be lost in bringing the works into full operation.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had much pleasure in congratulating the shareholders on the position of their property, which he believed would become an adventure of considerable value. It must not be overlooked that the mine would be wrought in virgin ground, and that ten distinct lodes had been found to pass through the property; also that, taking into account the amount of work done, he believed a limited amount of capital only would be required to bring the operations to a successful issue.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.—The annual general meeting of the members of this institution was held on Monday, at which a satisfactory financial statement was submitted. The number of members have been increased. The following is the result of the ballot for the election of Chairman and committee:—Mr. H. Milford (Chairman); and Messrs. W. Gundry, G. Batters, W. Ward (of Messrs. Ward and Jackson), W. H. Cuell, and G. Lavington, the committee. The question of the establishment of a decayed members' fund was mooted, but, after some discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to the consideration of the committee.

At the French Academy of Sciences, a communication was received from M. Thibierge, stating that the soda trade, which had its origin in France, is now visibly tending to displace itself, because of the falling off in the supply of the raw material, which may now be found in greater abundance in foreign parts. To remedy this evil, M. Thibierge proposes to mix sulphuret of iron, or of iron and copper, which exist in vast quantities, with any combustible, such as peat, lignite, coal, or coal dust, and then set fire to it. The result of the combustion would be ashes containing metallic oxides and sulphate of soda, which might afterwards be easily separated and transformed into carbonate.

MEETING ON THE PATENT LAWS.—A meeting of the members of the Social Science Association, called by delegates of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was held on Tuesday in the committee room of the department for Trade and International Law, for the purpose of hearing a statement regarding movements on the Continent in respect of the patent question.—Mr. R. A. Macfie, Chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, explained the steps that had been taken in this matter, and expressed the hope that the people of this country would be speedily aroused, in order to get the Patent Laws removed. If that were done, he was sure that the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce would be very glad to lend a helping hand.—Mr. Barnum, of Liverpool, expressed his approval of the views of the Chairman.—Dr. Fairbairn, a member of the Royal Commission to enquire into the working of the Patent Laws, said that he thought the time for Chambers of Commerce taking up the subject of the Patent Laws would be when the report of the Royal Commission was published. There was no intention, he believed, to abolish the Patent Laws, but there would be considerable modifications.—Mr. Duncan MacLaren said he thought that the operation of the Patent Law was most pernicious, and it was incredible that in a great enlightened country like this the Patent Laws should be in such confusion that no man, even the most skilful lawyer, could tell whether some man was not encroaching on some other man's patent. He was strongly of opinion that something ought to be done to put the Patent Laws into proper shape. He moved, however, "That the present meeting do not consider it expedient to come to any resolution on the subject of patents till they have had an opportunity of considering the forthcoming report of the Royal Commission." The motion was agreed to, and the meeting separated.

COTTON FROM NATAL.—There have been very encouraging accounts received by the Cotton Plantation Company of Natal from their manager in that colony, with two preliminary samples of cotton, described and valued by Mr. J. Pitcairn Campbell, of Liverpool, one of which he states to be "equal in all respects to good sea island," and worth 50d. per lb.; and the other as being capable, properly prepared, of competing with "middling Orleans," and valued at 27 1/2d. per lb. Under date of July 30, in which month he arrived out, the manager adds that with the company's own, and those employed by contract, there would shortly be at least 16 ploughs at work; that with Gaffers, Northern Zulua, and Coolies, under Government regulations, there was no want of labour; and that with a large acre progressively under cultivation, the produce would be on its way to England in July next year, entirely making good our anticipations on the formation of the company.

LEAD ORES.				
Mines.	Sold on the 17th September.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Carmarthen United	36	£13 10 6	Panther Co.
Sold on the 10th October.				
Cargill	32	£18 1 0	Michell & Son.
ditto	32	15 0 0	Panther Co.
ditto	11	7 11 0	Michell & Son.
Sold on the 12th October.				
Frangoch	146	12 15 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.
East Darren	75	16 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cwm Erfin	25	16 1 6	Michell & Co.
ditto	35	16 3 6	Trefry's Trustees.
Sold on the 15th October.				
Dylife	20	13 2 0	A. Eytan.
ditto	20	13 2 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Roman Gravel	21	12 10 0	ditto
West Chiverton	82	19 10 6	—
ditto	43	11 13 0	—

BLACK TIN.				
Mines.	Sold on the 4th October.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.
Phoenix	12 1 1 21	£24 0 0	7772 12 0—Blanco Co.
Sold on the 14th October.				
Qt. Wh. Yor Uld.	31 8 1 0	—	2169 4 3—

COPPER ORES.
NO SALE on Thursday last, October 15.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2403—East Caradon 565—Phoenix 460—Marke Valley 420—Devon and Cornwall 270—Bedford United 206—Wheal Friendship 120—Wheal Emma 116—Brookwood 111—Wheal Arthur 68—North Wheal Robert 60—Scritches Consols 33—Collacombe 37—Furston 30—Rabey's Ore 4—Wellington's Ore 3.—Total 4837 cwt.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 483—South Caradon 459—Great Wheal Busy 415—West Wheal Damsel 345—Fowey Consols 328—Tywarthall 32

EAST BOTALLACK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of their subscriptions.
Capital £18,000, in 6000 shares of £3 each.
10s. to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.
The balance, if required, to be paid in instalments of not exceeding 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.
Major-General DOWLING, 36, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
HENRY EMMANUEL, Esq., 6, Stanley-gardens, Kensington-park.
PARKER MARSHALL, Esq., 34, George-street, Hanover-square, W.
COMPTON READE, Esq., 61, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.
B. W. SMITH, Esq., 68, Great Tower-street.
H. W. SPRATT, Esq., 2, Walbrook-buildings, E.C.
JOHN BECKWITH TOWSE, Esq., 24, Laurence Pountney-lane, E.C.
BANKERS—Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 16, Lombard-street, E.C.; Batton, Carne, and Carne, Penzance, Cornwall.
Solicitor—John Henry Beltrage, Esq., 61, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
SECRETARY—Charles Darby, Esq.
REGISTERED OFFICES—3, FALCON COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The object sought by the establishment of this company is the further working of a valuable tin mine, in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, and known as the East Botallack Consolidated Tin Mine.

This mine extends about three quarters of a mile in length from east to west, and is half a mile in width, in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, which is one of the richest for tin in Cornwall, and immediately adjacent to some of the dividend-paying mines, such as Ballewidden, Botallack, and Levant, and is traversed by the same run of mineralised ground. It contains several well-defined lodes, some of which have already been partially worked with considerable success, and only require a judicious outlay and careful management to become of great value.

Statistics of mining adventures in the East Botallack Consolidated mining district:—

Names of mines now working.	No. of shares.	Amount paid per share.	Dividends paid per share.	Original outlay.	Total amount of dividends paid.	Present market value.
Levant (tin and copper).....	200	£2 10 0	£109 0	£ 400	£174,560	£16,000*
Botallack (tin and copper).....	160	91 5 0	469 15	18,250	98,950	48,000*
Wheal Owles (tin).....	80	70 0 0	328 3	5,600	26,252	24,000*
Ballewidden (tin).....	1624	11 15 0	12 5	19,082	19,894	19,488*
Boscan (tin).....	240	20 10 0	36 10	4,920	8,760	12,000*

* Decomposed granite, slate and greenstone. † Decomposed granite.

The above five mines, on an outlay of £48,252 on the present working, have already paid back in dividends to the shareholders £323,416.

As the before-mentioned mines stand prominent in the dividend-paying list, it may not be out of place to state also that Botallack Mine has given back to the shareholders in its former workings upwards of £250,000; Boscanwell Downs Mine upwards of £40,000, and again resumed working by a new company; Wheal Cuning upwards of £25,000; Boscan upwards of £15,000; and Spearne Consols, for an outlay of £1250, upwards of £10,000; thus making a total sum of £340,000.

Progressive mines situated in the same district:—

Name of mine.	Shares.	Outlay.	Market value.	Geological position.
Fendens Consols (copper).....	5000	£18,000	£23,780	Granite, slate and greenstones.
Boscanwell Downs (tin).....	1248	7,800	9,984	Granite.
Wheal Hearle (tin).....	1024	7,680	15,360	Granite.
Boswidden (tin).....	123	3,936	3,936	Granite and greenstone.
Boscan (tin).....	160	1,000	1,000	Granite.
Totals.....		£38,416	£59,680	

The sets are very extensive on the course of the lodes, and have been granted at the very moderate royalty of 1-24th dues for the term of 21 years.

The geological position of this extensive and valuable mining property cannot be surpassed in the county. It is in beautiful strata, quite congenial for producing tin in the granite and copper. In the Kilia (old-slate), immediately adjoining the granite, is precisely the same character as Botallack, Levant, Fendens Consols, and other rich mines in the district.

Prospectuses, together with plans and sections of the property, can be obtained on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company.

REPORTS.

Killivose, Camborne, July, 1863.—The following is my report of this mine, which I examined yesterday, accompanied by Mr. W. H. Richards, and Mr. Oates, of St. Just, the latter gentleman having the best possible practical knowledge of this mining ground, he having at his own expense, during the past few years, discovered and partially worked three lodes therein. No. 1 lode is exposed 50 fms. in length, and at the deepest point 10 fms. from surface, from which Mr. Oates raised and sold over £200 worth of tin of first quality; the bearing of this lode is nearly east and west, magnetic underlie about 2 ft. in a fathom, width from 2 ft. to 2½ ft. No. 2 lode is not much worked in length, from which Mr. Oates sold tin of the value of about £50, by sinking some 8 or 10 fathoms. No. 3 lode, near the latter workings, only opened a few feet in length and depth, just showing the presence of tin. At about 40 fathoms south of these works, in opening a drain for the purpose of driving an adit to unwater the above lodes, another lode was discovered; the value of this cannot be proved many feet below the surface, it being in the low part, and covered with water. The extent of the set or grant, as pointed out to me, is great, being, I think, nearly half a mile in length from east to west, and of sufficient width for working the several lodes extensively. The mine is wholly in granite, and nearly in the centre of the granite district, lying from Penzance to Land's End, in Cornwall. It is situated about one mile southward from the Ballewidden Tin Mine, which has for a long time yielded large quantities of tin, and is being worked extensively at present. The tin mines of St. Just parish, which have been, and are still, worked to great depths and extensively, lie further northward than Ballewidden, at no great distance from the sea coast, and the junction of the granite with the greenstone and slates. Four lodes, within moderate distances of each other, in this property have been discovered, and two of them for the extent worked have yielded good quantities of excellent quality tin. I have confidence, therefore, in recommending the erection of a steam-engine, say of 22 or 24 in. cylinder, for the double purpose of draining the mine for deeper working, and for stamping the tin, which can be raised immediately on the engine being set to work, though not at first enough to pay the cost of working. A comparatively small capital, say £5000, will be sufficient to erect the needed machinery as above, and sink the mine 20 fms. deeper, as well as make further trial of the other lodes.

CHARLES THOMAS.

St. Just, June, 1863.—I have worked in East Botallack Mine at different times, and in nearly all this important district, but have never seen better indications of a good mine in my life than here presented. I am ready to take up a share in the mine as my means will allow; also to work there as a miner at a tribute of 15s. in £1, and pay all the cost attending thereto, receiving only £50 per ton for tin in the place I worked in last—I know there are many better places in the mine than that one. I have also noticed that the lodes were always proving richer in quality as they were sunk upon deeper, as is the case with most of our best mines in this district.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

I have worked as a labourer in East Botallack Mine, on tute and tribute. I consider the discovery for tin equal to anything I have seen. The lodes are large, and there is no part of the mine that I have seen that is very easily wrought, nor is it costly ground for timber. I quite agree with others that I know no mine so worthy of an outlay of capital to be worked effectually as this mine. I am quite ready to take a part in the concern, according to my ability.

JAMES PROUSE.

St. Just, June, 1863.—I have worked in East Botallack Mine from the commencement, and have worked in all parts of the set that have been opened. I have lived all my life adjoining the set, and have worked in almost all the mines in this district. I am quite willing to work in the mine again, and pay a good tribute. I consider the discovery in the mine very important, and worthy of an outlay.

ANDREW HUTCHENS.

St. Just, June, 1863.—This is to certify that I have worked in East Botallack Mine many months; the water is the only enemy to the mine; as the mine goes deeper it has been proved constantly improving in quality. I would work the tin pitch I worked in last in the said mine at 8s. in £1, paying working cost, and receiving only £50 per ton for tin. I am quite ready to take shares according to my means in this important mine.

THOMAS HALL.

Boscan Mines, St. Just, June, 1863.—I hand you my report of East Botallack Mine, which I have inspected three times. The set is situated in the parish of St. Just, a short distance from the road leading from St. Just to the town of Penzance, and is about half-a-mile in length on the course of the lodes. The set contains several tin lodes, but two only have been wrought on, and them to only a very shallow depth, by manual labour. The lode which I shall call Tredinney lode, has been worked on for 50 fathoms in length, and about 10 fathoms deep, is about 2 feet wide, with an underlie of 2 feet in the fathom, and tiny throughout; having a very kindly appearance to turn up a quantity of tin at deeper levels. Carriage lode is opened up about 15 fms. long and 10 fms. deep, is about 2 feet wide, intermixed with tin, with an underlie of 30 inches in a fathom. I consider this speculation a good one, and worthy the attention of the mining world. Can be worked with a small capital, as the ground is easy for opening, and to present appearances, with every prospect of success, if properly laid out.

B. BERRYMAN, Agent of Boscan Mine.

North Levant Mine, June, 1863.—I beg to hand you my report of East Botallack Mine, which is situated in the parish of St. Just, and about 5½ miles from Penzance. The set contains several tin lodes, all in virgin ground. I inspected this mine two or three times, and I was greatly surprised to see such a fine newly-discovered lode in beautiful strata of ground, with a shaft sunk from 8 to 10 fms. deep, and a level extended from the bottom of the shaft for a great number of fathoms through a regular tiny lode, varying in size from 1½ to 3 ft. wide. I concluded this mine (being in St. Just) will be a property of great value. I consider this mine more than an ordinary speculation, and one that I feel confidence in recommending to any mining speculator. I find there has been about £270 worth of tin already sold from this place at the present shallow depth, which is a very rare occurrence in this neighbourhood. I have no doubt if this mine is properly worked but it will produce a great quantity of tin, and well repay the outlay.

JAMES THOMAS, Agent of North Levant.

Spearne Moor Mine, June, 1863.—In compliance with your request, I beg to hand you my report of East Botallack Mine, which I inspected some time since. This set is situated in the parish of St. Just, and is about half a mile in length, on the course of the lodes, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. There are six lodes traversing the set, but only two of which have been wrought on. The Redburrow lode has been opened for 60 fms. in length and 10 fms. deep; it is about 2 ft. wide, underlying 2 ft. in a fathom. There is tin interspersed throughout the lode, occasionally producing bunches, and has a good appearance. Carriage lode has been opened 15 fathoms long and 10 fathoms deep. It is about 2 ft. wide, and underlies 2½ ft. in a fathom; it contains tin throughout, and is a kindly looking lode. I consider from the ground explored these lodes are deserving of the erection of an engine, as nothing further can be done with manual labour. This mine is in granite, and the ground easy for opening; the lodes appear to be all congenial for mineral. I think with a moderate capital they can be effectually tried, and there are very fair chances of success.

JAMES BENNETT, Agent of Spearne Moor Mine.

St. Just United Mines, June, 1863.—You ask me for my opinion of East Botallack Mine. I was never underground to notice the lode worked by you, but from the tinstuff seen on the surface, and the character of the different lodes, from some of which I have

seen rich stones of tin. I think there is every probability if the mine is properly worked of its leading to profitable results.

JOHN CARTHEW.

Manager of St. Just United Mines.

I have sold from this mine some hundreds of pounds worth of tin from the back of one of the lodes in this property, and from a depth of only 10 fms. from the surface. As we drive to hill on this lode the backs increase in depth, and the lode becomes more valuable, as usual in other mines. The lode was for 15 fms. from the first shaft tiny, though not to much value. But for 15 fms. nearer the cross-course we have a rich lode of tin; this cross-course lode has the lode 4½ fms. We drive west of the cross-course 25 fms., through a good lode, 2½ ft. wide, with a tin course 12 in. wide; this level we drive for 20s. per fm., and stopped the back of it for 12s. per fm. No. 3 lode is 2½ ft. wide, well defined, and embedded in a beautiful well-formed mineral, producing granite. This lode is producing rich stones of tin. The tin course is about 4 in. wide—in fact, the lode as broken is worth 12s. 6d. per sack of 14 gallons, altogether a very rich lode; I have opened on six lodes within 7 fms. from No. 2 lode, with tin in all of them, and ground easy for exploring. An adit can be brought in from 12 to 13 fms. deep, in 50 fms. driving, which would unwater Chapel Viney, or No. 2 lode; in another 50 fms. driving this adit would intersect the whole of the other lodes at a depth of from 15 to 20 fms. from surface. The East Botallack Mine is beautifully situated, being abundantly supplied with a never-failing stream of clear water for dressing purposes. The set is very extensive, being more than a mile in length and also in width, with an abundance of stone for all building purposes, and close adjacent to the railway station at Penzance, and also a good harbour for shipping, which will render the transit easy to and from the mine. The district in which the mine is situated is unexceptionable, being surrounded with so many good dividend-paying mines. The condition on which the lease of the mine is granted is unusually low, being only 1-24th dues and a rental of £5. From what I know of mining, I am quite satisfied that it will remunerate all those who might embark in this undertaking.

FRANCIS OATES, Mining Agent, St. Just.

THE OTEA COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 25,000 shares of £2 each.
First issue, 15,000 shares, including the 5000 given for the purchase.
5s. per share to be paid on application, and 5s. per share on allotment.
The company acquired a leasehold property. Nearly 50,000 worth of copper has already been taken from the mine, and the ground already opened it is estimated by high practical authority, that at least 4000 tons of full 15 per cent. produce (worth nearly £50,000) still remain to be raised, and will yield a considerable profit. By developing this mine more extensively much larger returns are expected. No land carriage. Terms of purchase exceedingly favourable. Detailed prospectuses can be obtained at the office, No. 8, Austinfrars, E.C.

THE SARDINIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares, the company being registered under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit on application, £1 per share, and further payment of £1 per share on allotment.

Calls not to exceed £1 per share, at intervals of three months.
It is expected that not more than £5 per share will be called.

DIRECTORS.

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F. EGERTON CUTLER, Esq.
Major-General D. DOWNING.
Capt. JOHN C. HEASLOP.

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Secretary—George Washington Harris, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES—5, NICHOLAS LANE, LONDON, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of buying and working extensive mineral estates in Sardinia, which are situated about 30 miles from Cagliari, the capital of the island; their area is above 40,000 acres; they are near the town of Iglesias, in the centre of the mining districts, and in the neighbourhood of the well-known successful mines of Monte Ponì and Aquis Cotta. The climate is healthy, there is an abundant supply of labour, and there are excellent Government roads to Cagliari and the shipping port of Porto Sanus.

The mines on these estates have been specially examined by J. Howard Blackwell, Esq., general manager of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, and formerly mineral viewer for the Government of Bombay, who was returning home from India for a short period, to recruit his health, and his opinion being that large profits would accrue from working the property, some of the directors of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have consented to join the direction.

Extracts from Mr. Blackwell's report, and an analysis of the ore by Dr. Percy, of the Government School of Mines, Jernyn-street, are annexed.

The original report is open to inspection at the offices of the company, where also specimens of the ore may be seen.

These properties have been secured by the company for the sum of £12,000. The former proprietors, being desirous of retaining an interest in the mines, have stipulated that they shall receive one-third in shares.

There will be no royalties or rentals of any kind, the company purchasing the rights of leases under the Government, and under the Government, and no further payments to them, except the tax of 3 per cent. levied by the Government on the value of the ore raised.

The ore in these mines is galena, with a moderate percentage of silver, and is now being worked to a profit, only requiring an extension of operations to yield large returns, and no very expensive machinery or plant will be necessary.

A market exists for the ore on the spot, there being smelting works at Cagliari, as well as buyers for the French and Italian works, and should it be deemed expedient to erect smelting works for the company, there is a suitable piece of ground, with water-power, between Monte St. Benedetto and Iglesias, which can be secured at once.

A railway has been surveyed from Cagliari to Iglesias, and is about to be constructed by an English Company, thereby facilitating the transport of the ore.

Applications for shares must be made in the form annexed to the prospectus, which may be had at the temporary offices of the company, and of the bankers and brokers.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF J. HOWARD BLACKWELL, ESQ.

In the valley below St. Benedetto, and upon the part of the estate towards Iglesias, is a large mineral vein of soft brown hematite, with galena scattered through it in small quantities; the vein can be seen for a considerable distance, and is well worth exploring. Beyond this vein, at the foot of the mountain, are a large number of old surface workings for lead. A small vein in their immediate neighbourhood, that had been worked at the surface like the rest, has been followed down to a depth of about 60 yards by the owner of the estate, and is now being worked to a profit; this vein at the lowest part reached is about a yard wide, contains carbonate of lime and barites, with a little percentage of iron and clay. There are from 8 to 10 in. of galena, of very good quality, quite pure, and free from intermixture of other mineral. The vein is soft and easily worked, and of much better quality than it was at the surface. On the slope of the mountain, above this vein, are again a number of old workings; a level has been commenced to intersect some of the lodes, but has only carried a few yards. Higher up another level has been commenced, and shows at its mouth a vein about a yard wide, with 4 or 5 in. of galena higher up again two large veins can be distinctly traced upon the surface. Beyond St. Benedetto, towards Domas Novas, is the property of Morgana, forming the opposite side of the same mountain. Here also are a great number of old workings at various points; a level or drift has been commenced near the base of the mountain, to prove some of the lodes on which are the old workings higher up. It has been carried about 70 yards, but must be continued 80 or 100 yards further to reach the lodes. Beyond Morgana again, and close to Domas Novas, is the mountain of St. Giovanni. Old workings are found here, and a vein has been opened about 1½ yard wide, showing a string of galena mixed with quartz of about 10 in. To sum up, the whole of these properties consist of the mineral-bearing limestone; they are in the very centre of the mining district, having the valuable mines of Monte Ponì on the west, and Aquis Cotta on the east. Mineral veins exist at many points, and the surface shows traces of great numbers of old workings. There is every indication of valuable lodes besides those already being worked, and the size of the property renders it peculiarly suitable for a company that could carry on its operations on a large scale, which I have no doubt would realise large profits.

ANALYSIS OF ORE BY DR. PERCY.

The sample of galena from Sardinia has been assayed, and found to contain 83½ per cent. of lead, containing 4 ozs. 3 dwts. of silver per ton.

THE SARDINIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The directors give notice that the SHARE LIST will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, and that no applications will be received after that date.

By order, GEORGE WASHINGTON HARRIS, Esq., 5, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C., October 14, 1863.

STATISTICS OF, AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

I beg to inform the mining interest that my work, under the above title, will be published early in the ensuing month, which will contain the following particulars, viz.:—The geological position, present prospects, name of purser, manager, and secretary, with annual returns of each mine during the last three years, and total dividends paid to the present time.

The work will be illustrated by a map of Cornwall, geological district maps divided into four sections, in which will be shown the boundary lines of each parish, height of hills, source of rivers, &c., together with maps of St. Just, St. Ives, Marazion, Gwinnar, Wheal Chiverton, Bodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great Consols, and Tavistock mining districts, showing boundary lines of each set, with the lodes, veins, and cross-roads traversing the same. It will also contain longitudinal and transverse sections of the Dolcoath Mine (kindly supplied by Capt. Chas. Thomas), with report upon the same; section of the workings at Botallack, corrected down to the present time by the manager (S. H. James, Esq.), with historical account of same; surface plans and sections of all the leading mines in both counties, with observations upon each, including geological map of the Fowey Consols district (kindly furnished by Major Davis, R.M.).

Subscribers' names will be received at my office. THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Offices, 224 and 225, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, E.C., Oct., 1863.

STATISTICS OF, AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.—By THOMAS SPARGO.

To Mr. Thomas Spargo, Gresham-house, London.

SIR,—I will thank you to add my name to the list of subscribers to your Statistics of, and Observations upon, the Mines of Cornwall and Devon, and for which I enclose you 5s. in payment for the same.

Name.....
Address.....
Date....., 1863.

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Mr. SCHIELE has NO INTEREST whatever in the ABOVE INVENTIONS, having ABSOLUTELY ASSIGNED the SAME to MARTIN SCHUNCK, Esq., by a deed dated 14th July, 1863, executed pursuant to an order of the Lancashire Court of Chancery.

Every attempt to use the above machines (unless purchased from the North Moor Foundry Company), whether under alleged "new patents," "latest patents," or "patents of 1863," or any other similar ad captivandum title, will immediately on its becoming known, be made the subject of legal proceedings.

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GANOT: TREATISE ON PHYSICS, EXPERIMENTAL AND APPLIED.

Edited, from the ninth edition, with notes, by E. ATKINSON, Ph.D., F.C.S., Lecturer on Chemistry and Physics, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

brokers (if any) of the contractor, agent, or company, must attend the Committee, to give such information as may be deemed necessary.

The shares of a new mining company shall not (except under special circumstances) be quoted in the Official List, unless they be registered and transferred under the provisions of limited liability; or upon the Cost-book System, under the protection of the Statutory Laws.

In settlements of shares of companies under the Limited Liability Act, when the allottees have signed Articles of Association, the delivery of shares must be by Deed of Transfer; and in cases where no such articles have been signed, and scrip certificates only have been issued, the Committee will not fix a settling-day, unless the scrip bear a stamp of id., and a limited period be stipulated in the scrip certificates for their registration.

The Committee shall fix the settling-day for English stock at least eight days previous to the settlement of the pending account; and those for foreign stock, shares, &c., for the succeeding month, at the first meeting of the Committee in each month; of which the secretary shall give the usual notice.

With regard to the Committee's mode of determining whether a company (although it may be of a *bona fide* character) is "of sufficient magnitude and importance" to be quoted or otherwise, it is very easily understood: they do not usually admit (yet they have no written law upon the subject) any company, unless it be a mining company, upon the Cost-book System, and under the protection of the Statutory Laws, whose nominal capital is less than 50,000*l.* The principle which guides them in this acting is intelligible, and evidently just to the public: it is argued that a limited company, with a capital of less than 50,000*l.*, is scarcely entitled to be designated a public company, inasmuch as many individual members, as well as non-members, of the Stock Exchange, could purchase the entire stock of the company, and thus secure the power of influencing the market to almost any extent. This being the case, it is obvious that in these smaller companies there is less certainty that the dealings in the market will be regulated either by the relative position of supply and demand, or by the amount of confidence felt in the enterprise by the general public. The fixing of the minimum nominal capital of a company at 50,000*l.*, as a condition for quotation on the Stock Exchange, is no hardship on shareholders in companies which intend to discharge their liabilities, whilst it is so much the greater protection to creditors where the intentions of the shareholders are less honourable.

INSPECTION OF MINES—CERTIFICATES TO MANAGERS OF MINES—SCHOOLS OF MINES, &c.—No. II.

In the opinion of Mr. Wynne, as expressed in his official report to the Government, a good resident manager is of absolute necessity at every colliery of magnitude. He regrets that the number of accidents in his district has increased; and he ascribes the cause of this increase to the want of constant, careful supervision, by which alone discipline can be enforced, and obedience to general and special rules for the safe working of the colliery can be ensured. Now, in matters of opinion there is, of course, in all cases, scope for discussion; and there are, undoubtedly, some experienced mining individuals who are prepared to say that an engineer-in-chief or head viewer may, with propriety and safety, take upon himself the responsible direction of more than either one or two collieries of magnitude; and they will also be prepared to show how such an organisation of management possesses many advantages vastly superior to any that can be pointed out as being peculiar to the plan of having a resident responsible manager, however well qualified such a manager may be. Such statements may have the appearance of opposition to the opinion expressed by Mr. Wynne about the absolute necessity for a resident and properly qualified manager to every large colliery; but they in reality, and on the contrary, corroborate that opinion. An able and competent engineer, with several collieries under his direction, will be careful, for his own sake, to place each colliery under the management of a good resident viewer. We have, however, in Mr. Wynne's report, something more than mere expression of opinion—there are direct and unqualified statements of startling facts. He tells us that there is an increase in the number of accidents in his district; and he also asserts that several of the largest proprietors are dispensing with colliery managers altogether, and are employing a class of men totally unfit for contending with the dangers of underground operations in mining. Here, then, is cause and effect, as clearly and forcibly associated as can be demonstrated by any law in either moral or physical science. This same Government Inspector declares that, could the proprietors but see what is going on below ground, and could they but hear the murmurs of the men at having their lives so jeopardised by the employment of ill-paid and inefficient managers, they would never do otherwise than pay for and employ properly qualified men.

We have referred to Mr. Wynne's report as being official evidence of the existence of a prolific cause of accidents in coal mines, and one that we know, for ourselves, exists to an extent which, to the people and Legislature of this country, is not less than shameful. Most assuredly, by all that is just and right, so long as such a state of things is allowed to exist, the Government is, in a certain sense, responsible for the hundreds of deaths in mines which, year by year, arises from the cause referred to—the *incompetency and inexperience* of men entrusted with the underground management of mines. We do not say hundreds of deaths unadvisedly; we have already seen that the deaths for 1862 were 138 per million tons of coal raised. Now, in the South Durham district the dangers of mining are certainly not less than they are in most other districts, and yet, by an examination of the report of the Inspector, Mr. Atkinson, we find that the deaths are not more than five per million tons of coal raised. We have reason to believe that, generally speaking, the colliery viewers of Northumberland and Durham, so far as educational and practical fitness for their duties is concerned, are a superior class of mine managers; if, then, the low rate of accident in the South Durham district is attributable to this circumstance, there is in that district a saving of human life equal to 88 per million tons of coal raised, effected by the employment of men of intelligence and practical ability in the management of mines, being a rate of saving of human life which, on the aggregate out-put of coals for 1862, would be about 712 persons.

In article No. I., in last week's Journal, we refer to Mr. Dunn's statement, where he says that in many cases men are employed in the management of underground operations in mining who are practically unfit for their duties; and, indeed, the whole of the Inspectors say the same thing, in effect if not in words. But the Inspectors have no power to remedy this evil; they may give every encouragement in their power to schools of mines, and give lectures, as several of them have done, to mechanics' institutes, and other societies in mining districts, on the dangers of mining, and how best to avoid them; but, having done all this, they have still done very little towards overcoming the ignorant prejudice and dangerous conceitedness of the untutored miner, who, at a salary of 70*l.* per annum, has been made the responsible manager.

It may be said, perhaps, that the proprietor of the mine, or employer of the mine manager, should be allowed to employ whom he will in such a situation, or in any situation. Now this sounds well, and seems very agreeable to one's notions of liberty; and yet, notwithstanding this, a very little consideration will show the fallacy and dangerous tendency of such a statement. The workmen in the mine are, to a certain extent, bound to their locality of work; their cottages and gardens, their families and friends are all in the colliery village; and, if even their lives are endangered by the employment of an ill-paid and dangerously-ignorant manager, they only "murmur," as Mr. Wynne says, when at their work in the mine. And, moreover, they cannot always obtain work at other places, were they disposed to leave the one they occupy. Looking at the subject, therefore, in this light, we maintain that the master should not be allowed to employ whomsoever he will as his manager. There is another reason, however, equally powerful with the one we have just given, for the establishment of a law controlling, to some extent, the will of a mine proprietor in the engagement of a mine manager. We refer to the fact that in many instances, as Mr. Dunn says, the proprietors themselves know nothing whatever about underground mining; they are practically ignorant of its difficulties and dangers, and totally unacquainted with the kind of knowledge a mining engineer should possess, and, therefore, they are incompetent to judge of the qualifications which an applicant for the place of mine manager under them should have. It may be argued that they can obtain testimonials of a candidate's ability from others who are able to judge of the necessary qualifications. It is well known, however, that, generally speaking, these kind of testimonials, however truthfully and conscientiously they may be given, are not, nor can they be, of such value as would be certificates given by an examiner, or a board of examiners, legally authorised and appointed by Government to sit and test a man's ability, in every respect, for the proper discharge of the very responsible duties of mine manager.

The position and conclusion we, therefore, come to is truly and emphatically as follows:—That, according to the united testimony of the Government Inspectors, as given in their official reports to the Government, and according to our own personal knowledge of the matter gathered by experience and observation, and from the statements of scores of intelligent

persons engaged in mining, there is an annual loss of a large number of lives in the mines of Great Britain, occasioned entirely by the ignorance and inability of the responsible mine managers; and that until some legislative measure is put into operation for the purpose of enforcing a standard of intelligence and ability amongst these men, commensurate with the grave responsibilities of their situations, the Government itself is clearly blamable for this unnecessary sacrifice of human life.

What is to be done? is the question which follows as a matter of course. We say, let it be enacted by the Government that on and after Jan. 1, 1867, or say 1868, all responsible mine managers not possessing certificates of competency obtained from a Government board of examination shall themselves be found liable, at the instance of the Inspector of mines for the district, in a penalty not exceeding 10*l.*, and their employers in a penalty not exceeding 20*l.*, and that, if at the end of six months from that date, if the same offence be proved, the penalties be doubled, and at the end of twelve months let the offence be criminal. The examinations for these certificates could be conducted in convenient places at stated times, in the various mining districts of the kingdom, and with the Government School of Mines in London, the Government Mine Inspectors, and a few judiciously appointed local men of well-known intelligence and practical ability, well qualified examiners could very easily be organised. We believe that the engineer Brunell was in the habit of saying that some of his best men in practice were those who could neither read nor write; it must, however, be admitted that the fact of their being so illiterate could not by any possibility have been a cause of excellency in them, and that had they been educated men they must have been better for being so. We doubt not, however, that there are men of great ability and skill employed in the supervision of mines who would come below inferior men in written examinations; but for years to come the examiners could with propriety make allowances for such men. It would be no difficult matter so to conduct the examinations as to sift from the good practical men of sound common sense and correct judgment, those dangerous individuals of incapacity, inexperience, and ignorance who are themselves the cause of accident and death to workmen under their charge. Men unable to read and write are, however, even in exceptional cases, not the men to manage large collieries. A knowledge of the principles and laws of gases, and of laws in mechanics, as well as a knowledge from reading of what is done in mining in all parts of the kingdom, is of almost essential importance to the mine manager. We say a knowledge of reading simply, because it is impracticable for a man to be witnessing everything which is recorded of doings in mining in the various mining districts.

The wonder is that so long a time has elapsed since the subject of certificates to mine managers was first advocated, and nothing yet done in the matter except talking and writing. Captains and mates of vessels must hold their diplomas or certificates of ability ere they can obtain their respective stations of command; and engineers in sea-going steamers, both of first and second grade, must be certificated by properly authorised examiners, before they can be allowed to take charge of an engine in the steamer; why, then, not certify ability of colliery managers in the same way? We maintain, that had the general public, instead of the hundreds of thousands of miners exclusively, been exposed to the imminent dangers of mining, rendered more than doubly so by incompetent and inadequate supervision, some legal measure for ensuring well qualified men for such responsible positions would have been long ere this time enacted. We by no means insinuate that legislators are indifferent to this matter; but, on the contrary, we believe that they are ready to do every thing that can be shown to be generally beneficial to the mining community, and which shall at the same time be the means of lessening the great sacrifice of human life which is annually made in working British mines. We believe that they only require to have the matter properly represented to them, that they may at once take the necessary steps for making the law what it ought to be in reference to mine management.

We are aware that some proprietors of mines, and managers too, will be at once in vigorous opposition to the measure we are endeavouring to advocate. In such an opposition they will be opposing their own monied interests, as well as the humane purpose of saving human suffering, and preventing death. It is mistaken economy to employ at a low salary an inefficient and unqualified mine manager; and although our chief aim is to save life, we are, of course, aware that in matters of mining, in an especial degree, safety and economy are inseparable, and that these can only be effected by a properly qualified and intelligent manager or viewer.

CAUTION TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—At a special meeting of magistrates at Ekeington, near Chesterfield, on October 9, Mr. Hedley, the Government Inspector of Mines, summoned Mr. Henry Rangeley, of the Unstone Colliery and Iron Works, for five breaches of the general rules of the Mines Inspection Act. A penalty of 5*l.* was inflicted in one case, and a nominal penalty of 1*s.* in each of the other cases, and costs. The provisions of the Act having been complied with immediately Mr. Hedley represented the omissions to Mr. Rangeley, it was considered that the above penalties would meet the claims of justice in the cases. Mr. Busby, of Chesterfield, appeared for the Inspector, and Mr. Cutts for Mr. Rangeley.

COAL STATISTICS.—We gave in last week's Journal the particulars of the quantity of coal forwarded from the coal fields of Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire to the metropolis by railway for the nine months ending Sept. 30. Great as that tonnage was shown to be, amounting in the aggregate to about 400,000 tons, the quantity received by sea from our northern coal fields within the same period far exceeds it, as may be seen from the subjoined statistics. During the nine months of the present year 2,383,294 tons were entered for London by sea from the following ports, and in the proportions mentioned:—From Newcastle, 180,607 tons; Sunderland, 535,913; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 462,364; Seaham, 178,962; 90,230 tons from Wales; from Middlesbrough, 52,192; Yorkshire, 30,553; Scotland, 17,153; and from Blyth, 11,638; also 14,944 tons of small coal and 12,779 tons of cluders. The Wallsend coal forms the largest item in the supply, 1,202,366 tons, shipped in the following ratio:—Newcastle, 110,755 tons; Seaham, 98,057; Sunderland, 335,913; Hartlepool, 451,549; and Middlesbrough, 5752 tons. The consumption of gas coal during the same period may have been exceedingly large, but we have not the imports for that particular kind. Newcastle supplied 86,312 tons; Sunderland, 106,792; Hartlepool, 894; and Scotland, 365 tons. Steam-coal is a comparatively small item, 63,391 tons from various collieries in Wales, 6020 tons from Newcastle, and 4618 tons from Hartlepool. In addition to the tonnage already enumerated from the grand total, the supply from other collieries is unusually large. Newcastle sends, from the West Hartlepool Collieries, 87,444 tons; New Pilton Main, 62,639; New Tansfield, 58,569; Peareth (unscreened), 55,228; Hartley Main, 43,207; Pelaw Main, 38,478; Coupon Hartley, 34,293; and West Hartley Main, 23,941 tons. Sunderland, 122,295 tons of Lambton, 86,062 tons Helton, and 42,662 tons Helton Lyons. Hartlepool and West Hartlepool—Tees, 71,871 tons; South Keel, 50,913; Hartlepool, 44,682; South Hartlepool, 31,762; and East Hartlepool, 14,783 tons. Seaham, 98,057 tons Wallsend and 80,300 tons of Eden Main. Middlesbrough, 42,163 tons of Pease's West and 5782 tons Wallsend. Blyth, 11,638 tons West Hartley. The Scotch supply, independent of the gas coal, embraced 14,297 tons from the Parrot Pit, and 1134 tons of Cannel; and the Yorkshire tonnage included 12,745 tons from Gawber and Gawber-hall Pits. Of the 12,779 tons of cluders imported, Newcastle sent 10,640 tons; Middlesbrough, 1366 tons; and Hartlepool, 93 tons.

STRANGE PRODUCTION FROM A BLAST-FURNACE.—This is a very interesting subject, showing how much may be learned from the study of these artificial volcanoes, for such a blast-furnace assuredly may be called. Slag is neither more or less than volcanic glass, or obsidian; and the precise phenomenon described is produced by nature on a larger scale, in the volcano of Mount Etna, in Sicily, and also in one at Honolulu, (Hawaii), "Comoros," &c. 392, Bohn's edition. The Hawaiians call these glassy threads, which, after an eruption, are blown all over the island, the hair of the Goddess Pele. A good specimen of this singular formation may be seen in the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn-street, and it would be satisfactory to see an example of the Coalbridge "hair" placed by its side.—W. J. BERNHARDT SMITH: Temple.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.—On Monday the foundation-stone of the new rector-house of the Manchester Corporation Gasworks, at Gaythorn, was laid by the Mayor (Mr. Abel Heywood), and at the luncheon, which was afterwards held at the Town Hall, Mr. Curtis, the Chairman of the gas committee, stated that by Mr. Macfarlane's arrangement, as it would be carried out in the new works, they would be prepared to carbosize in each stack 4 tons 16 cwt. of Cannel, producing 48,000 cubic feet of gas, in 24 hours, with an expenditure of 15½ cwt. of coke. Thus in the same space of building they would double the amount of their production, without increasing the cost of their expenditure for fuel. Whether they had arrived so far as they could go in these respects time alone would show, but he thought they had already accomplished a great deal. He found, by looking at the books that morning, that the consumption of gas last Friday was 2,333,000 cubic feet. He had calculated how many sperm candles would be needed to give the amount of light supplied by that quantity of gas, and he found that it would be 2,360,000.—Mr. Rumney, in responding to the toast, "The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, and Success of the Building," said that one of the chief questions in connection with the extension of their gas-producing power was whether it was likely that there would ever be a cheaper artificial light? He thought there was no probability of such a thing at present. Experiments were made last winter by Dr. Frankland, an eminent chemist, now resident in London, and formerly of Owen's College, the result of which deserved to be widely known. He found that the illuminating power of 20 sperm candles for ten hours would cost as follows in the several artificial lights named:—Spermaceti candles, 6*s.* 8*d.*; paraffin candles, 2*s.* 10*d.*; tallow candles, 2*s.* 8*d.*; sperm oil, 1*s.* 10*d.*; paraffin oil, 6*d.*; coal gas, 4½*d.*; Cannel gas, 3*d.* Another consideration was that some persons complained of gas causing heat and impurity of the air, and it became a question as to whether it created more heat and impurity than other artificial lights. The same gentleman conducted experiments to find that out, with these results:—Taking the illuminating power of 20 sperm candles as the standard, it was found that in a room of a certain size, and in a given time, tallow candles produced 100 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas, and an amount of heat represented by 100; spermaceti candles produced 8½ cubic feet of carbonic acid gas, and heat 82; paraffin candles, 6½ cubic feet of carbonic acid gas, and heat 65;

coal gas, 5 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas, and heat 47; and Cannel gas, 4 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas, and heat 32. This disposed of the idea that gas caused more heat, and made the atmosphere more impure, than other artificial lights.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

OCT. 15.—The Coal Trade continues quiet; indeed, in some of its branches it certainly must be reported dull. The last month's exports, as shown by Browne's Export List, are not encouraging. The total exports from the north-eastern ports, including Hull, for the month of September, were 372,956 tons, against 441,550 tons in the corresponding month last year, thus showing a decrease of 68,594 tons. At all the principal ports there has been a considerable decrease—at Newcastle, 24,234 tons; Sunderland, 12,077 tons; Blyth, 5211 tons; Hartlepool, 10,340 tons, &c. This result is owing, in a great measure, to the scarcity of vessels experienced on the north-eastern coast lately; it being necessary to compare the quantities over more extended periods to obtain reliable results; still the progress of this branch of the trade has certainly not been very satisfactory of late. The exports from the Tyne last week were good, there being a considerable increase of coal, iron, coke, and alkali. The quantity of coals being 58,420 tons; coke, 2805 tons; iron, 11,568 cwt.; alkali 5753 cwt. The increase being of coal 18,916 tons; coke, 328 tons; iron 604 cwt.; and alkali, 1433 cwt.

Tenders are required for the sinking of a shaft at the Pelton Colliery, from the Hutton seam to the Harvey seam; this latter seam not having, we believe, been worked as yet in that district, but being well known as a valuable seam a few miles further north, and also west, where it has been extensively worked: the sinking to it at this particular locality will, therefore, possess some interest, and its working may still further extend our knowledge of the coal field, so far as this particular seam is concerned. The extensive royalty connected with the Hartley Colliery is also in the market to be let. This royalty, which comprises nearly 3000 acres, and several workable seams of the most valuable kind, will, no doubt, attract some attention. It is contiguous to the Old Hartley coal royalty, famous more particularly for its steam coal, and which has furnished a name which distinguishes all first-class steam coal produced in the North. In this respect it occupies the same position to steam coal as the Old Wallsend Colliery occupies to first-class house coal.

The Miners' Permanent Relief Fund is making rather slow, but still steady, progress; several meetings have been held lately in furtherance of its objects, and at all of them the speakers who have advocated the cause have met with a good reception, and the result has also been in most cases an increase to the number of members. Meetings of this kind have been held lately at Haswell, Springwell, and other places. At Haswell the meeting was presided over by Mr. Johnson, the viewer, and Mr. H. Taylor, the managing owner, attended. On the whole, the cause is evidently progressing satisfactorily.

A few days ago the workmen and friends of the Wearmouth Coal Company met at the Oddfellows' Arms, Monkwearmouth, and entertained Mr. Thomas Butson to a splendid repast, on the occasion of his leaving the colliery, Mr. Joseph Smith, the manager, in the chair. Mr. Butson was presented with a magnificent timepiece, and Mrs. Butson with a silver cruet-stand, a gold brooch, and a handsome gold ring. The timepiece bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. T. Butson, engineer, by the agents and workmen of Wearmouth Colliery, and other friends, in token of respect and esteem, on his leaving the service of the Wearmouth Coal Company." The Chairman spoke in very high terms of Mr. Butson's ability in all things appertaining to mining operations, and feelingly expressed his regret that he (Mr. Butson) had determined to leave the service of the company, for in him they lost a faithful and a valued servant, one who had ever been ready at their call, and who had worked hard and hand for the good of his employers: 26 years Mr. Butson had served under the same owners, 17 of which had been spent at the Wearmouth Colliery. Many of the workmen present bore their testimony to Mr. Butson's kindness to them, and were sorry to part with so kind a master and so good a friend. Mr. Butson thanked his friends for their kindness towards him, and after spending an agreeable evening, the company separated.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

OCT. 15.—The Iron Trade continues as last reported; orders come in rather quietly, but there are large orders on hand, and prices are firm. If anything, pigs are a shade easier. The hardware trades are steady, without being brisk, but the tendency is decidedly towards improvement. In the Staffordshire Potteries the question of the adoption of the Factory Acts, recommended by a commission, is being warmly debated, and generally opposed, the clergy standing in opposition to it. There is, however, a disposition in favour of somewhat limiting the age at which boys and girls shall begin to work.—William Cartwright, a miner, middle aged, and married, was killed at a pit at Essington, last week, by the carelessness of the engineman. Deceased was loading the skip, and was on it when it was raised. He was crushed against the roof of the road, and died. The engineman, Thomas Wright, has been committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter.—In the case of a man killed at the Bournhill Colliery, near Worsley, by a fall of coal, Mr. Baker, the Inspector, at the inquest elicited facts which showed a lamentable neglect of the rules, the witnesses being quite ignorant of them. The doggy of the pit, in answer to Mr. Baker, said he thought the putting up of a tree might have averted the fatal occurrence.—Mr. Baker: It is your duty, and a very important one, to counsel the men, and to see the timber put up, without leaving the pikemen to do so.—The Coroner: I must request you to read the rules to the men, for if another accident occurs in this pit you may find yourself in a different position.—Mr. Baker: In every case where it can be practically used, you should use powder, and afford the men an opportunity of getting out of the way.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

OCT. 15.—Though there is but little increase in activity in the manufacture of cotton, the general trade of the country is more healthy, and there are indications of a permanent improvement. The distress in Lancashire is largely on the decrease, owing to the employment afforded to the operatives under the Public Works Act. The Iron Trade is improving, and the demand for manufactured iron is generally good, more especially in the Midland districts, and there is a degree of firmness in the rates greater than has been known for some time past. Railway iron is in good request, and two large contracts are expected to be put in the market in the course of the next week for home supply. There is more animation prevailing in the Steel Trade, and manufactured steel is in better request. America continues to buy largely munitions of war, and, judging from the orders which several well-known firms have in hand, there is no probability of an early termination of the war. Pig-iron is much improved, and there is an active enquiry. The Coal Trade has shown a great improvement during the present month, and most of the large collieries have a market for all they can supply. The demand for the London market is much larger than at any period during the last season, and there is a brisk enquiry also throughout the provinces. The consumption for manufacturing purposes has increased; and as the winter approaches we shall have an augmentation in the demand for household purposes. At Clay Cross, Butterley, Staveley, and other large collieries, the greatest activity prevails. We have an increase also in the demand for steam coals, and now that the hard coal of Derbyshire has proved to be highly valuable for marine engines and locomotive purposes, there is an enquiry fully equal to the supply.

As it is known that the great bulk of armour-plates manufactured by Messrs. Brown and Co., of Sheffield, are made from Derbyshire iron, and as these plates have been proved in the various trials to be the best, there is a great enquiry for Derbyshire iron, and many firms evince a strong desire to emulate that eminent firm in their manufacture of iron for our armour-clads. Mr. Brown, the head of the firm just alluded to, is now on the eve of his second year as the Mayor of Sheffield, and he is about to mark the close of his mayoralty by giving two civic entertainments. Being a very popular man, he has consented to contest Sheffield at the next parliamentary election.

So much interest has been excited in different parts of the mining districts as to the nature and working of the monster engine lately erected by the Clay Cross Company, that Mr. W. Howe, the resident engineer, has consented to read a descriptive paper at the next meeting of the Mining Engineers' Institute, at Birmingham. It is one of the finest, if not the finest, specimens of a steam-engine in the Midland counties, and it does its work with remarkable ease. This firm are sinking a colliery 300 yards beneath the surface, and when completed it will be the most extensive in the Erewash Valley district. The Butterley Company are busily engaged with some large castings and plates, and they have made very extensive

preparations for plates and heavy work. They were the makers of the large engine erected by the Clay Cross Company. There is a very strong desire evinced by some of the workmen to agitate for an advance in wages, but, so far as we can learn, no intended movement towards a strike.

Nothing has transpired during the week of interest in regard to the Derbyshire lead mines, and the share markets have been inanimate.

The committee of the creditors of the Midland Ironworks have been in communication with the Inspectors, who have acceded to the request of the committee to continue their office; creditors who consider that the continuation of the works under inspection is not desirable, should communicate at once with Mr. W. Fowler. The reasons which have induced the creditors' committee to adopt this course are explained in their memorandum to the Inspectors. They have discussed and considered all the circumstances of the case, and have come to the conclusions—1. That they believe a purchaser would not at the present time be found for the works at a sum which would yield more than 5s. 6d. to 5s. 11d. in 11, which they are of opinion would not be satisfactory to the creditors generally.—2. That the formation of a limited company by the creditors taking shares and raising additional capital from the public may possibly be advisable, yet the committee think that at the present time it would be attended with some difficulty, and the concurrence of the creditors in an equitable apportionment of the respective interests of those who were in favour of such a company, and those who would decline to avail themselves of it, would probably at the present moment be a barrier to a satisfactory arrangement.—3. That inasmuch as the works are now in good condition, and are abundantly supplied with orders, that the prospects of the iron trade are improving, and the works are profitable, the committee are unanimously of opinion that the interests of the creditors would be best secured by the works being carried on by the Inspectors until such a time as a satisfactory disposition of them can be made. That there would be some difficulty in finding a private purchaser for works of this extent is very probable, but as the works are in good condition, and in possession of an excellent trade, it can scarcely be doubted that means might be found for obtaining 70s. in 11. for the creditors before the end of the year. Many of the creditors would, perhaps, object to connect themselves with a joint-stock company, however good its prospects, but it is obvious that there is another course open. Were the creditors' committee to publish a succinct statement of the liabilities of the works, and the monthly profit, there are many persons who would form a limited liability company, and pay off the whole of the debt at once by way of purchase-money. It would be highly advantageous for the Inspectors to put the works in possession of a profitable working ironworks for existing liabilities only, whilst it would certainly be very gratifying to the creditors of the Midland Ironworks to receive the full amount of their claims forthwith, instead of waiting for the periodical dividends which the carrying on of the works would yield them.

On Thursday last a fatal accident occurred at the Calist Pit, at Coleorton, belonging to Messrs. Worwick and Walker. The pit is situated about midway between Swannington and Colville, on the Midland Railway. The cause of the calamity was the failure of a coal-wall between the Calist No. 2 pit and the old Linky Hall workings adjoining, whereby a large influx of water was admitted. Two men are missing in the pit, and probably dead, one leaving a wife and nine children, and the other a wife and six children, and one boy was brought out dead. Seven horses are also wanting. Not any hopes are entertained of recovering the two missing men alive.

The applications for Letters Patent include—Messrs. J. Wood, J. Whitehead, and T. Tetlow, engineers, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for governing the speed of steam-engines; J. Mather, of Crow Oak, improvements in friction or glazing casters; J. Vaughan, ironmaster, for improved apparatus for purifying waste gases from blast and other furnaces; P. B. Jackson, of the Rolling Mills, Saltaire, for improvements in the manufacture of hoops and tyres for railway-wheels and other purposes, and in the machinery employed therein; W. T. Barry, of the Regent Works, Sheffield, for an improvement in vessels or baths for containing heated metals and fluxes employed in the processes of hardening and tempering steel and steel articles; T. Gildow, of Histon, coal proprietor, for improvements in bearings for axles for railway or other carriages; and G. Mountford, of Leeds, for an improved construction of cotton gin.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

OCT. 15.—The position and prospects of the Iron Trade are better at the present time than has been the case for the last four years. The good reports at the Birmingham meeting have imparted a fresh stimulus to the trade, and almost everybody is looking forward with a cheerful eye to the future. I may state with confidence that there is hardly an ironmaster throughout Monmouth and South Wales who is not well placed as regards orders for the next two or three months, and many of the specifications have been accepted after the advance in quotations. Some discontent has been manifested by the puddlers at Dowlais, owing to the fact that the promised advance is not to exceed 10 per cent., which is less by 5 per cent. than what is expected to be the rise at two or three other works. It would be well for the Dowlais men to consider that they are always paid in the sterling coin of the realm at this gigantic establishment, and there is no indirect influence brought to bear to send them to a particular shop to buy their necessities, and pay, perhaps, 10 per cent. more for them than the regular price. Unfortunately, "truck" is still carried on in this district to an enormous extent, and where the men are not shackled by this condemned system, as at Dowlais, a 10 per cent. rise in wages is quite as good as 15 per cent. where there is a shop that must be supported. The introduction of Northamptonshire ore in the manufacture of Welsh iron seems to have succeeded beyond expectation, and a large quantity is now being sent, by Messrs. Bevan and Co., to the Monmouthshire and East Glamorganshire Works. Under the able management of Mr. T. E. Williams, C.E., the works of this firm at Golyne have turned out a decided success, and it has been determined to light another furnace. The Plymouth Works have now completely passed into the hands of Messrs. Fothergill and Co.; Mr. Joseph is to continue to occupy the position of manager. The reported negotiations for the purchase of the Pontnewydd forge, by the Millwall Company, is not generally credited, and the rumour is put down as having no foundation in fact. The activity noticed in my two or three last reports in the steam coal trade continues, and the demand is still unusually good. The advanced quotations determined upon by the Cardiff coalmasters are readily submitted to by buyers, and the best steam cannot now be bought under 9s. 6d. to 10s., f.o.b. The house coal proprietors are fairly off for orders, and Newport red ash is quoted 9s. 3d. to 9s. 9d., f.o.b. The dispute between Messrs. Booker and Co. and their colliers, at Penttyrch, has been arranged, and the men have recommenced working. Messrs. Bevan and Brewer have taken to the working of the Tillery Collieries, and it is intended to work the property with vigour in future.

The monthly meeting of the Swansea Harbour Trust was held on Monday, and a long discussion took place as to the desirability of deepening the harbour entrance, and extending the western pier. Mr. Tripp, in a lengthy and able address, showed the importance and necessity of the proposed improvements, and he moved that a committee should be appointed to report on the matter, in order that they might go to Parliament next session, if it were thought desirable. Mr. Budd opposed the proposition, on the ground that the Trust were not in a position financially to incur the expense.—Mr. H. H. Vivian, M.P., while admitting the desirability of carrying out the suggestions of Mr. Tripp, expressed his doubt as to whether the Trust would be able to find the requisite money. He did not oppose the appointment of a committee, but he wished that the gentlemen nominated should have also the power of enquiring as to the expediency of reducing the dues on coasting vessels.—Mr. Tripp consented to include this in his resolution; and Mr. Budd having withdrawn his amendment, the original proposition for the appointment of a committee was passed.

The adjourned inquest on the body of John Thomas, who was killed by the late explosion at the Forge Pit, Abernant, Aberdare, was brought to a close on Thursday last. The evidence of the men who were employed in the pit, and several of them worked in the same heading as deceased, showed that naked lights were always used except when there were indications of gas. If gas was found the colliers worked with safety-lamps until the air was clear again. On the morning of the explosion the fireman found gas in two shafts in the same heading as deceased's shaft, and the fire-man was put up. When the men went to their work they tried these two places with the safety-lamp, and the gas gradually cleared away. The overseer and fireman said the men were allowed to do this, and exercise their own discretion as to whether it was safe to go on working. Mr. Smith, the manager, explained the mode of ventilation and working, and he said the other witnesses gave it as their opinion that deceased must have gone out to the heading and that a blow-out caught his light. The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by an explosion, caused by his own light coming in contact with the gas. Nearly all the men who were burnt and otherwise injured were able to be present at the inquest and give evidence.

A sad accident occurred at the Dowlais Ironworks, on Tuesday. Three men were engaged in doing some work about the culverts which carry the waste gas from the old works, when, from certain causes not yet explained, they were overpowered by the deleterious gas, and became insensible. One of them died almost immediately, but there are hopes of the recovery of the other two.

At the Swansea Petty Sessions, on Saturday, Mr. John Lowry, manager of the Tyeonol Colliery, was summoned for 12s. 6d., balance of wages alleged to be due to Griffith Jones. Complaint was made by the defendant six months ago, at 4s. 6d. per way, and if the distance increased, he was to have more. In April he received as much as 7s. per way, because the distance had increased. Instead of receiving 4s. 6d. per way for September, he was only paid at the rate of 5s. 6d., and the 12s. 6d. claimed was the balance due at the rate of 4s. 6d. per way. Mr. Lowry denied that any agreement was made. It was the custom of the district that the manager should decide what amount per way should be paid, and the complainant and the other men employed at the colliery made no objection to the system until last month: 5s. 6d. per way for Sept. was amply sufficient. Mr. Daniels corroborated Mr. Lowry's statement as to his being the custom to leave the price to the discretion of the manager. The magistrates dismissed the case.

The applications for Letters Patent include—R. W. James, of Brynally, Cardigan, for improved apparatus and arrangements for giving buoyancy to or raising sinking or submerged ships, and other sinking or sunken bodies; G. Parry, of the Ebbw Vale Iron Works, Monmouth, for improvements in refining crude pig-iron, and in furnaces connected therewith; R. Martyn (Martyn, Dennis, and Co.), mineral and metallurgists, for an improved method of condensing and purifying the fumes and gases arising from the treatment of metals and metallurgical substances; C. Humphrey, of St. David's Works, Swansea, for improvements in the means and method of purifying hydrocarbons.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the *Barley Water*, from Charnaul, with 800 tons of copper ore, for Richard and Co.; *Star of the West*, from Pango, with 560 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; *William*, from Hamburg, with 125 tons of apatite, for P. Grenfell and Co.; *Coburn*, from Cuba, with 612 tons copper, &c., for Coler Mining Company; *Josephine*, from Cherbourg, 86 tons iron ore, for Dowlais Iron Company; *James Brook*, from San Sebastian, with 48 tons copper ore, for H. Bath and Son.

NEATH HARBOUR.—Abstract of the trade of the port of Neath (including

The Briton Ferry Docks, for the month ending Sept. 30, 1863, and corresponding month 1862.—					
	1863.		1862.		
	No. of vessels.	Tons regis.	No. of vessels.	Tons regis.	
European trade..	9	748	1,316	90	3,014
Coasting trade..	231	18,430	28,737	266	19,138
Beyond Europe..	2	800	1,200	—	—
Total	242	20,094	31,253	256	22,152
EXPORTS.	1863.		1862.		
Copper ore	1,198	8,824	—	—	—
Pig-iron	1,255	1,390	—	—	—
Iron ore	7,198	5,467	—	—	—
Grain and flour	384	479	—	—	—
Timber	1,191	396	—	—	—
Pit and cord wood	384	733	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	424	817	—	—	—
Total	14,092	13,436	—	—	—
IMPORTS.	1863.		1862.		
Coal, coke, and culm	24,374	26,386	—	—	—
Bar-iron	89	79	—	—	—
Tin-plates	245	165	—	—	—
Timber	447	471	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—
Total	25,904	26,671	—	—	—

THE WELSH COAL TRADE.—(From a Correspondent).—At the present time, when the Welsh coal is attracting some attention, both by its rapid development and the success with which it is meeting in most places where it is being introduced, a few particulars of its rise, and of the peculiar condition in which it is at present situated, may be interesting. Cardiff, as the great out-port by which the Welsh coal is distributed to other ports, affords a sufficient index in its foreign exportation to show the rapid increase which has taken place during the last few years. In 1857, the total quantity of coal shipped to foreign ports was 752,376 tons, and this by some 350 ships. In the following year, 1858, 650,344 tons of coal only were shipped, but this, as is well known, was the result of attendant circumstances. In 1859, the quantity rose to 786,118 tons of coal, which was further raised to 911,442 tons in 1860, while in 1861 the amount reached 1,233,657 tons. In 1862, the total quantity reached 1,200,500 tons, and the nine months of the present year, ending September, show that 1,067,588 tons have been already shipped, and as the last two or three months have shown an exportation of some 130,000 tons per month, the total quantity for this year will, in all probability, reach the amount of nearly 1,400,000 tons of coal. The iron trade has not, however, increased in a corresponding degree. In the September of 1859, 16,111 tons of iron were exported; in 1860, 18,518 tons; in 1861, 13,439 tons; in 1862, 17,099 tons; and up to September of 1863, it only reached 9,688 tons, while it was 23,237 tons last July. The total quantity of iron shipped in 1861, was 132,493, or 108,686 in the first nine months, while the nine months of 1862 increased to 146,187, and of the nine months of 1863 the quantity is 136,060 tons of iron. Mines, however, are somewhat improving, and several of the hill works are much too short of hands. The chain works at Pont-y-pridd have lately received some extensive orders, and could employ a much larger number of men than they now have. The coal trade just now is rather peculiarly situated; orders have been received for an immense quantity of coal, and they are, of course, anxious for their completion. The dissatisfaction amongst the Staffordshire operatives has reached the Welsh workers, who are strong in their demand for a rise of wages. The masters in some of the works have promised rises from 7½ to 10 per cent., but this does not appear to have satisfied the men, as they are now only turning out half the quantity of work they formerly did. Knowing the present demand for the Welsh coal, they appear to have taken the opportunity which is enhanced to them, from the fact that during the summer whole crowds of miners, colliers, puddlers, and others, emigrated to the United States. We may mention that at the present time the Bute Docks are full of ships, one-half of which have no speedy prospect of a cargo. Merchants refuse to accept more orders than they already have, and some of them have numbers of ships in two and three weeks demurrage. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last some 200 or 300 ships left the Penarth Roads, having been windbound for some days, and about an equal number have entered the Roads within the last few days, preparing to come into dock. The current quotations are 9s. 6d. to 10s. 3d. for large coal, bars 6l. 15s. to 7l., and best pig 95s. In coal and iron the demand is good.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

An interesting report has just been presented on the mining industry of the French department of the Hérault, the document taking the form of a report by the prefect to the Council General of the department. It appears that the production of the various concessions granted is making progress, although the concessionary companies complain greatly of a scarcity of labour and inadequate means of transport. In 1862, six concessions of coal and three concessions of lignite were worked, and produced 126,629 tons of combustible, of which 125,580 tons were sold. In 1861 the same concessions only yielded 106,407 tons, of which 97,801 tons were sold, showing an advance last year of 21,222 tons in the production, and 26,728 tons in the sale. The company working the Grassezac Mines, which has four concessions—Bouquet d'Orb, Bouzeque, Devols-de-Grassezac, and St. Gervais—is making strenuous and persevering efforts to improve its material installation, to increase its transport appliances, and to secure from elsewhere the working miners whom the district itself fails to supply. A steady and continuous progress in the company's operations is, consequently, observable. During the first half of the current year the production reached a total of 7000 tons, although the company does not present all the means of working which it requires, and which it is gradually endeavouring to obtain. The organisation of the company is about to be made more efficient, so as to enable the works of installation to assume proportions the effects of which will soon be reflected in a considerable increase in the production, which may be carried to a high point, in consequence of the great wealth of the bearings workable. Messrs. Dardenne, Platard, and Co., produced from the two concessions of St. Genies de Varennes and Roies 2036 more tons of coal last year than in 1861, and the sale expanded by some 2238 tons. The mines cannot, however, make much solid and enduring progress until the railway communication to them is improved. It is proposed that the concessionaires should be organised into a *société anonyme*, so that the working operations may receive a greater development. Messrs. Thibon, Chappert, and Co. possess the Latour concession, have not made much progress with it; the working is carried on to some extent from day to day, and the extraction is maintained at nearly the same point; it reached a total last year of 312 tons. The seven concessions enumerated, all belonging to the Grassezac coal basin, and the only one in the department which produce coal, have yielded in the first half of the current year 75,664 tons. Supposing the same rate of production to continue for the second half of the year—and it will probably be exceeded—the total production for 1863 would be 151,328 tons, or 21,498 tons in excess of the standard attained in 1862. There is, of course, reason for congratulation in these figures. The three concessions of Mounie, Caylus, and Bouzeque-de-Roquebrune, which belong to the Roujan Coal Mining Company, remained abandoned for some years, but in consequence of recent combinations arrived at in the administration of the company, the new direction has undertaken, under competent authority, the sinking of a pit which, it is hoped, will enable it to resume, and actively pursue, the working of the basin. The lignite concessions worked last year in the department were Minerve, La Cautenne, and Agel, and this year the working of that of Agel has been resumed. From Jan. 1 to Jan. 30, 1863, these four concessions produced—Agel, 218 tons; Minerve, 877 tons; La Cautenne (left bank), 482 tons; and Agel, 260 tons. In all, 1556 tons. In the two last concessions various works intended to facilitate operations have been executed of late. Eleven other concessions of lignite in the department were not worked in 1862. With respect to ironstone, it appears that the Ussule Company has undertaken exploratory works on the concessions of Notre-Dame de Maurin, which it proposes to put in working, in anticipation of the establishment of blast-furnaces in the neighbourhood of the Grassezac coal basin. The researches made are still on only a small scale, but they suffice to show how rich the bearing is. Four other concessions of ironstone in the Hérault are unworked. Of five mines of copper conceded in the department, there is also only one in which works are in course of execution, and even these were interrupted last year. Since then an outfit has been intended to re-open the St. Francois and St. Auguste veins, but the veins have not yet been reached. Two concessions of lead and manganese remain unworked in the Hérault.

As regards the coal and iron trades of France generally, it appears that the Government has just decided that works intended to improve the navigation of the Meuse shall be carried out. Between Sedan and Belgium, the Meuse forms the head of the great navigable line which puts the basins of Liège and Charleroi in communication with Champagne and Alsace. Considerable works have already been undertaken on this part of the course of the river, the maintenance of which in a good state of navigation is indispensable for the supply of Belgium coal to the great manufacturing centres of the North of France. Some works of amelioration determined on in April, 1861, will involve a total expense of 24,000l., and the new credits granted will enable the enterprise to be actively completed. The quotation for refining pig at St. Dizier remains unchanged. A contract for 100 tons has just been concluded, at 4l. 16s. per ton, at one of the furnaces of the Bialie. Attention at St. Dizier and the surrounding district continues to be much concentrated on the securing the annual supplies of wood for charcoal. Irons remain without change at former rates. It is stated, with reference to the anticipated reduction in the price of Russian coal, that it will be realised early in November; the barbeduck collieries will not come down in their sale price, but a slight reduction is to be made in the tariff of the Eastern France Railway Company, so that Alenwald coal will be available at St. Dizier at 16s. 6d. per ton. The return price, exclusive of duty, of Scotch iron at Havre is fixed at 9l. 12s. 9d. per ton, and that of Staffordshire 9l. 7s. 9d. per ton. With warrants at 1l. 12s. 6d. to 1l. 14s. 6d. per ton, the return price of the two iron ranges from 11l. to 11l. 9s. 3d. per ton,—a state of things deserving of the attentive consideration of French forge-masters, and especially of Belgian producers. One of the principal Havre houses holds Staffordshire iron at 10l. 16s., and Scotch at 11l. 4s. per ton, first-class, with a margin of 6s. per ton per class. At Rouen, iron for charcoal-produced pig makes 10l. per ton. It appears from official tables, showing the trade of France with foreign countries, and the colonies, that in the first six months of 1863, France imported 15,551 tons of pig, 6334 tons of rails, 4642 tons of other iron, 1294 tons of steel, 10,043 tons of rough copper, 11,896 tons of rough lead, 1918 tons of rough tin, 18,886 tons of rough zinc, 2,291,135 tons of coal, and 454,586 tons of coke.

The orders given out for rails and accessories for the Belgian state railways have come at a time when the upward movement in England and France began also to make itself felt in the Belgian market. The Belgian forge-masters have just had a meeting at Brussels, and the information laid before the gentlemen present showed that an excellent state of affairs generally prevailed, the works having a great number of orders on their books, and being consequently, assured actively for some time; the conclusion to which the meeting came was that it was advisable to follow the example of neighbouring countries, and to decide on

a rise in prices. Circumstances appear to justify the decision arrived at, but matters must not be exaggerated so as to convert into a temporary rise what might prove otherwise a serious and lasting revival in quotations. The new rates fixed by the meeting were as follows:—No. 1 iron, first-class, 6l. 8s. per ton; rails, 6l. 4s. per ton; plates, Nos. 2 and 3, 6l. 8s. and 10l. 4s. per ton (a rise of 15s.); and No. 4 casting pig, 3l. 1s. per ton (a rise of 4s.). Nothing was resolved on with regard to other descriptions of iron and pig; and with respect to the other measures taken, it should be understood that the prices indicated are not obligatory, and that even the forge-masters present did not enter into any engagement to observe them. Another subject which occupied the meeting at considerable length—without, however, any definite result—was the establishment of a Bourse for the coal trade and siderurgical industry. It is worthy of note that the lowest price offered in connection with the supply of rails to the State system of lines was 6s. per ton in excess of preceding rates, although the guarantee required by the administration as to the duration of the rails has been reduced from five to three years. All the Belgian markets still point upwards. Refining pig is not dealt in at less than 4l. 4s. per ton at Charleroi, and industrials decline to enter into engagements for long periods. Merchants' irons have advanced 6l. 8s. per ton, having become the general "figure;" plates have also participated in the rise. Casting pig has been in good demand, and prices have risen; No. 5 stands at 3l. 14s. per ton. A scarcity of boats still checks the movement of coal by water, to the profit, of course, of the railway companies. Regular orders have arrived, but for some weeks past the position of the market has not improved, and the prices fixed are not preserved without some difficulty. Various exploratory works are reported to be in progress at some of the workings. It is proposed to turn to account a bed of bituminous schist, the existence of which at the Gilly Collieries has been known for some time, but which has only recently been the object of sustained and successful experiments, with a view to the production of gas. It appears that the extraction of the Mons coal basin last year was 2,585,790 tons, 87 pits, occupying 51,184 men, being worked; as compared with 1861, the extraction last year showed a reduction of 185,000 tons.

At Paris, in presence of the improvement which English copper has attained, and the activity of the Havre market, a serious revival is hoped for in copper. English in plates is quoted 95l., Lake Superior 108l., rough Chilian 90l., and Corocoro mineral 94l. At Havre the sales of Lake Superior have been insignificant during the past month. One lot of Minnesota realised 110l., and as to other marks, it is hoped that the re-exportation induced by the high prices prevailing at New York will set the market free; the stock at the end of Sept. amounted to 351 tons. Affairs in Chilian continue to be very active, thanks to the confirmation of the advice reporting a large reduction in the production, and in the demand from the southern seas, and the probability of purchases in Europe for the United States. The commencement of winter has been below the average of the last four years, although the stock, which had attained at one time in England a total of 32,000 tons, only amounts now to from 12,000 to 13,000 tons. The sales amount to 700 tons, disposable and to be delivered, at 87l. to 89l. per ton. The upward movement is still sustained, and the last advice announces considerable transactions, as well in disposable as in deliveries, to be made at future dates. The stock, Sept. 30, was 1885 tons. As regards minerals, 15,200 tons of Corocoro have been imported and passed to consumption; 5 tons of old copper have been recently sold at 87l. for red, and 82l. for yellow (the last being of inferior quality). On the German markets the state of affairs has been tolerably favourable. There is no important modification to report in tin. The Amsterdam and Rotterdam markets have been weak. Paris has been quiet, with more sustained rates, Banca making 130l., and Detroit 123l. Some blocks of Banca found purchasers at Antwerp at 79s. to 80s. per cwt. In the course of September 524 blocks of brilliant Detroit were brought upon the Havre market; 543 blocks made 123l., and 181 others 122l. per ton; the remaining 300 blocks are held at 194l. per ton, but remain without purchasers. At Hamburg there has been a little more firmness, but no transaction of any importance is mentioned in tin. The market for lead at Paris has been tolerably firm, rough Spanish making 21l. 8s., rough French, 21l. 6s. to 21l. 8s.; and rolled and pipes, 22l. 16s. per ton. At Havre there is a good deal of stagnation, and a reduction of price is offered, purchasers being slow to accept the terms; the stock at the end of September was about 1000 to 1200 tons. At Cologne the market has been more in demand, and firmer; at Berlin there has been a good demand; and at Hamburg soft German remains in favour, although other descriptions are little sought after. Rough zinc maintains itself at Paris at 19l. 12s. per ton, but without notable transactions; rolled makes 24l. 16s. per ton. At Hamburg the market has been calm.

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

ADELAIDE, AUG. 25.—The improved tone of the English market has caused prices of Copper to advance here. Sales of Burra copper have been made by tender at 89l. 5s.; but the Wallaroo and Moonta Companies are asking 90l. per ton. Galvanised iron is not quite so firm. There have been several arrivals of wire, and the price has declined. It is now worth 13l. 10s. to 14l. for bright, but it is not so saleable if it is varnished. At auction the following sales were made:—Best spring steel, 26l. 10s. per ton; bullock chains, 11l. 15s. to 12l.; horseshoes, 8s. per cwt.; and about 110 tons BHB bar-iron, assorted sizes, at 9l. to 11l. per ton. Cons are short of all of sale. English have been quoted as low as 40s., whilst Sydney are worth 57s. to 58s.

The mining news by this mail is generally of an interesting nature; the mines actually at work are for the most part doing well, and several new discoveries of importance are announced; and a gentleman of large experience in mining asserts that the records of mining in South Australia were compiled, embracing all the mines that had ever been worked, and including all the output and all the returns, the result would show a greater amount of interest on the capital employed than has been yielded by any other investment in the colony. The mines in the Bremer district are doing well. At the Worthing Company's mine several small payable branches of ore are also met with. The quantity of ore sampled during the month is 200 tons, and 52 tons of regulus have been made. More of the latter would have been produced but for the temporary stoppage of the smelting works. Rich ore is being raised by tributaries from New Farings Mine, and several fathoms of fine licks standing. The old Kanmantoo is making marked progress, and there is great hope of recovering the long-lost buried lode. Operations are about to be resumed at Wheel Eileen with good prospects; 4 tons of pig-lead, containing probably about 400 ozs. of silver, has been obtained from dressing a pile of refuse. Native copper has been met with at West Kanmantoo. At Great Bradford Mine the present workings, though not extensive, are sufficient clearly to show a gradual improvement in depth.

The back of lode through the two sections comprises heavy argill. quartz, gossan, &c., in connection with some large boulders of blue carbonates, and particularly at the southern end, greatly intermixed with mudstone. The several piles of ore unpressed at grass, are about 5 tons, and would dress about 17 or 18 per cent. Kanappa is pronounced to be a "mine of extraordinary promise and wealth." A further discovery is reported at the Telia Mine, which is progressing satisfactorily. The new lode recently discovered in the old Adelaide Mine, and the property has been disposed of to a small local company for 2000l. The Talisker Mine is spoken of in very high terms. The lode in Perryman's shaft is yielding a good quantity of rich ore, and the prospects of the mine throughout appear to be very satisfactory.

With regard to the mines on York's Peninsula, the New Cornwall Mining Company is likely to be wound-up in October, and the mine carried on by a new company, including such of the old shareholders as choose to embark in the adventure. The Duryan Mine is to have six months further trial. A further discovery is reported at the Telia Mine, which is progressing satisfactorily. The new lode recently discovered in the old Adelaide Mine, and the property has been disposed of to a small local company for 2000l. The Talisker Mine is spoken of in very high terms. The lode in Perryman's shaft is yielding a good quantity of rich ore, and the prospects of the mine throughout appear to be very satisfactory.

The assertion that the richness of the Acton Mine, in Canada, was unparalleled, has caused the compilation of a few statistics with regard to the Burra Burra Mine. It appears that during the first three years of the mine's existence the value of the ore was 87,849l. 11s. The Canadian Mine during the same period, and as far as can be judged, with a larger number of hands, having only produced 122,500l. worth. The produce of the Burra Burra during the first five years of its existence was still more remarkable, the value of the ore sold being 774,922l. 10s. 10d.; and during twelve years 1,712,370l. 11s. 11d. was realised on 126,281 tons of ore. One of the Canadian Mines sent to England 822 tons of ore, averaging 38 per cent. of copper, and much of the ore is said to yield 60 per cent. This is certainly very good, but the Burra can surpass it; and it is asserted that the return from the Moonta Mine, on York's Peninsula, equal, if they do not surpass, those of the Burra in the same time from their commencement. The prospects of the North Arm Company, formed in London, have been strongly secured. It contains many exaggerations, and names of several leading colonies as directors without their authority. The company's land is not at the North Arm, but on the opposite side of the river.

From our Melbourne advices we learn that the report of the Royal Commissioners appointed by the Local Government to enquire into the condition and requirements of the gold fields has been issued. In this report the Commission proposes to abolish the Mining Board, and to have one code of mining laws for the whole colony. As regards the important question of the productiveness of quartz lodes, it would appear that the Commission holds that the quartz lode decreases in value as the depth increases, but this opinion cannot be said to have any satisfactory basis of fact or experiment to rest upon. None of the quartz works, it is contended, have yet reached a sufficient depth to warrant the assumption of any positive opinion on either side. According to Mr. Balliet, of Sandhurst, it would seem that very few lodes at that place will pay below the water level, though a contract may be cited the evidence of Mr. J. Eyre, of the Catherine River United Company, who states that the mine which he manages there is a body of stone 16 to 20 yards wide, averaging 18 to 27 dwts. to the ton, at a depth of 120 feet.—Mr. Harvey, manager of the Glanville Company (in conjunction with Mr. Thompson, of the Port Phillip Company), instances the fact of a portion of the Old Mine Reef, at that place, not having a trace of gold at a depth of 310 feet.—Mr. B. G. Davies, manager of the Palace of Wales Company, Poverty Reef, Sandey Creek, states that lodes rarely pay at or below 400 or 500 feet deep.—Mr. Hannah, of the Yankee Company, Glanville, states that the lodes at a depth of 350 feet, where the men are now working, are rich, if not richer, than on the surface, and are increasing in thickness.—Mr. Crispin, of the Victoria Company, Glanville, states that the lodes at 410 feet are as rich now as when the company commenced work, with the exception of a rich "drop-out" at the Welcome to the Eastern Reef, met with between the 280 and 380 feet levels. The lode also appears to get stronger as they go down.—Mr. Harvey, manager of the Glanville Company, states that there is no perceptible difference in the richness of the lodes from when they were worked near the surface.—Mr. G. W. Morgan, of the Criterion Company, believes the lodes in the deepest workings to be as good as when at the top.—Mr. Maurice, of the Glanville United Company, supplies the following return:—The average yield of the quartz crushed down to 255 fms was 6 dwts. 37 grs. per ton; from 225 fms. to 215 fms. the average yield was 16 grs. 16 dwts. 16 grs. per ton; from the Port Phillip Company, in a return which he has furnished, shows that the average yield in 1857 was 1 oz. 12 dwts. 18 grs. to the ton, and that for the present year it is only 12 dwts. 16 grs.; but this decrease appears to arise from the fact that now all the quartz is reduced, whereas formerly it was selected. It is stated that the Victoria Company (Clun) raised from a depth of 500 feet quartz which yielded 80 ozs. to the ton, and Mr. Balliet

asserts that the same result might be obtained in the Clunes Company's mine if the process of selection were continued.

The various quartz companies continue to obtain about the usual returns—for instance, Mr. Cowan reports of the quartz companies in his division, for July, that the average yield was a fraction over 2 dwts. 19½ grs., or 17½ grs. below the average of June, and 9½ grs. below that of May. Mr. Fitzpatrick's division gave a fraction over 2 dwts. 19½ grs., or 5½ grs. below the average of June. The two Tyn Duilly Companies obtained 23 dwts., and the Maljeite Company, 24 dwts. 13 grs. for the month from alluvium and tailings. Mr. Stevenson reports as follows of the quartz and cement companies in the Crawley division for July:—The Port Phillip Company crushed 1332 tons, which gave an average yield of 8 dwts. 23 grs.; the Victoria Company crushed 1264 tons 9 dwts., which gave an average yield of 8 dwts. 3½ grs.; and the Clunes Company crushed 405 tons, which gave an average yield of 9 dwts. 16 grs.

At the Ballarat Quartz Company (quarterly) meeting, it was stated that 71 tons of stone had yielded 64 lbs. 15 dwts. 32 grs., and a sample of 8 dwts. 3 grs., taken from another rich lode, about 18 inches thick, had yielded 4 dwts. 3 grs., or an average of about 9 dwts. to the ton.

At the Black Hill Company meeting the accounts showed a net profit to the credit of the milling account for the half-year of £7347.5s.3d. From this there had been appropriated the sum of £1800, for dividends in April, leaving a balance of £5547.5s.3d. available for dividend, which the directors advised should be supplemented by £957.15s.9d. from the reserve fund, leaving the reserve fund at £3791.10s.6d. During the half-year 1863, 8s. 11d. had been expended in the purchase of claims, and 478s. 7d. in additions to the plant. It is a fact worth mentioning that the Black Hill Company obtains less than an average of 2 dwts. of gold per ton of quartz, but yet it pays 24 per cent. upon the capital.

Since April, 1860, the Great Extended Company have produced not less than 60,741 ozs. 12 dwts. 1 gr. of gold. The owners of this property consider it but just beginning to be fairly opened.

Princes of Wales Company, which is working alluvium and quartz, makes good returns, with excellent prospects for the future. The quartz lode maintains a width of about 25 ft., and the yield keeps up well, a fortnight's yield being a bar of gold weighing 227 ozs. 16 dwts. 12 grs., the alluvial gold for the same period being 155 ozs. At the monthly dividend of 24s. (for the fortnight) was declared, less 12s. retained for expenses. The gold obtained from June 6 to Aug. 10 inclusive was sold for 6052s. 2s. 3d., the dividends declared during the time amounting to 6017s., and the outlay, including 1850s. 12s. 1d. devoted to the payment of old liabilities, amounting to 2677s. 3s. 3d.

The Koh-i-noor Company has paid a dividend for the fortnight of 60s. per share. The shares are quoted at 3400s. per share.

At the Scottish and Cornish Company (half-yearly) meeting the accounts showed a profit of 656s. on the last half-year's operations. A dividend of 5s. per share was paid. At the Grand Junction (Malden) Mining Association (monthly) meeting it was stated that during July two crushings had taken place—one of 30 tons, which yielded 41 ozs. 16 dwts. 12 grs., and another, a trial crushing of 13 tons, 3 ozs. 8 dwts. 12 grs.

At the Ben Hive (Malden) Mining Association meeting the report stated that during July 677 tons had been crushed, yielding 68 ozs. 10 dwts. 14 grs. of gold, or an average of 2 dwts. 14 grs. per ton. The receipts for the month amounted to 551s., and the expenses to 511s.

The dividends paid by the Great Extended, the Koh-i-noor, the Defence, the Cosmo-

politan, and the Great Republic range as high as from 30s. to 100s. per share per week.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

KAPUNDA.—The quantity of ores raised in June was 277 tons, of 18½ per cent. average produce, equal to 51½ tons of pure copper, exclusive of 170 tons of sulphur ore for flux. The quantity raised in July is estimated at about 350 tons of good quality. All was going on satisfactorily in sinking the Buhl engine shaft to the 70; and considerable activity is reported in all the pitches and other works. The 51 tons of copper made in July had been shipped per *True Briton*, Melbourne to London; and of the quantity made in August, 41 tons had been forwarded to Melbourne for transhipment, leaving 15 tons in store. The smelting-works were in full operation, all furnaces alight, and fuel still comes in freely.

YUDANAMUTANA.—The directors had advice from their superintendent, dated Adelaide, Aug. 26. He states:—“I have engaged freight by the *Orient* for about 200 tons of ore, including the large blocks, at the rate of 20s. and 25s. per ton, and will secure further freight for more. The drays are now coming in freely with ore. I am happy in having to report the safe arrival of the *Orient* at Port Augusta with the traction-engines.” Capt. Terrell reports, under date Aug. 13:—“Blindman Mine—Jenny's shaft: The 10m. level, driving north, is 2 fms. from shaft; the lode is promising, but poor. The stopes in back of this level are yielding a large quantity of good ore; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and the ore about 20 per cent. as it comes down. The stopes in the bottom are also very good; the lode is 4½ ft. wide—fully 20 per cent. ore.—No. 2 Shaft: The 10m level is driven north 7 fms. through an irregular lode, containing good ore in some parts, but not in paying quantities.—No. 3 Shaft: Here we have the horse-whim at work discharging ore, &c., from the above-named level and stopes. The wide stopes is quite as good as it has been for the last six months. The lode seems to hold in size and richness better than in any other place. The stopes between the level and the shaft yield a quantity of ore from 10 to 12 per cent. We succeeded in cutting water in the well south of the mine. It is fresh and good. On the whole, the mine looks better than it did last month. The building of the smelting works is progressing favourably. Since last report we have sent to port 40 tons of ore of 25 to 28 per cent. The yield during the past month has been—crushable ore, 50 tons; and of ore for smelting, say 200 tons; elvans and rock for crushing, 100 tons. The quantity of ore now ready for smelting on the mine is about 2000 tons—say 15 per cent. The poorer ores requiring crushing and reducing is about 2000 tons. The arrival of the *Orient* with the traction-engines, &c., has prevented my visiting Yudanamutana as usual this month. I suppose Capt. Terrell will forward a report.” Capt. Terrell reports, under date Aug. 11:—“Yudanamutana Mine: The open cutting on the hill is much the same. We have raised a good many tons of ore during the last month from this place; there are good rocks of ore in eight.—Mary's Shaft: The stopes south of the 10m. level are looking very well. We are raising some fine blocks from them.—Wheal Gleeson Mine—Henry's Shaft, 10m. level: The lode in this end is small, but carrying some beautiful ore. The ground is hard. There are two beautiful walls to the lode. We have cut the lode in the downright shaft. We drove west about 8 ft. The lode is about 1 ft. wide, with scarcely any underlie, and composed of iron, mudstone, and beautiful black ore. The ground is very favourable. I like the appearance of the lode very much.—It has every indication of being a productive mine. The stopes at Henry's shaft are looking very well. The lode is about 2 feet wide, solid ore of very rich quality. We are raising some splendid blocks. The mine is, altogether, looking very well. I have dispatched during the last month 35½ tons first-class ore, and have raised from 40 to 50 tons of good ore.”

GREAT NORTHERN.—Captain Garland, Aug. 12: Since my last, of the 14th ult., we have sunk the engine-shaft 7 ft.; this shaft is down 27 fms; the ground was a little more favourable for sinking than it has been; the end going east is about 21 fathoms from the cross-cut; we have driven 8 ft. this month; the lode is still intersected with strong branches of carbonate of iron, and some good spots of ore, mudstone, and country; the ground is still favourable for driving. The branch of ore referred to in my last to you, I am sorry to say, did not prove to be of any importance. We have raised 2 tons 12 dwts. of Capt. Terrell's report, which is bagged and ready for shipping. This stopes did not turn out so much ore as anticipated, for I thought we should have been able to have raised 5 or 6 tons of ore. We have driven 2 fms. west on the course of the lode in the main cross-cut; the ground still continues very hard; our price, 16s. per fathom; the branch is about 8 inches wide, composed of gossan, spar, and small strings of grey ore, and underlying 2 feet 3 inches per fathom. As the ground is too hard, and our prospects not looking better, I thought it advisable to stop the driving of this end, and to drive east on the lode until further orders. I have set 1 fathom, at 14s.

WORTHING.—At the Bremer Mine the expenses for the month were 1588s.; ore raised, 260 tons, of average produce; regains returned, 53 tons, of good quality; regains delivered to the English and Australian Copper Company, 51 tons. They had commenced to stop in the back of the 48, where they had lost a lot of ore, and 55 ft. wide, at present yielding 8 to 10 tons of ore per fm., and in addition, and connected with it, small branches running parallel therewith, 7 or 8 feet wide, yielding well to take away, and they had no doubt but in sinking a little further they would come into the lode, and make a large and solid lode of rich ore. The end in the cross-course had been driven through several branches of rich ore. They had recommenced sinking Lane's engine-shaft, and in sinking about 4 feet had come upon a large lode of rich ore, 4 or 5 ft. wide, and the captain was of opinion that all the branches standing on the east side would come together in depth, and make a large deposit of yellow ore. All the other parts of the mine were looking well. Capt. Priek, in concluding his report, says:—“The prospects of the mine are cheering.”

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN (Copper).—The quantity of coal at Kapunda was 744 tons; at Port Adelaide, 1990½ tons; and at Kooronga, 170 tons besides about 200 tons of wood. At the works there were five furnaces and one refinery at work. Since the date of the last advices 110 tons of copper had been shipped.

THE FORTUNE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Copper).—Letters from Fremantle, Aug. 24, advise the arrival of the *Hastings* with the miners and machinery, on July 26, and that freight had been engaged by that vessel for the lead ore re-landed, ex *African*, about 230 tons; also enclosing bill of lading for 135 tons of copper shipped per *Imper*. Capt. Penberthy reports, under date July 20:—“The old working shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 30, but I cannot give the width of the lode at present, as we have only carried about 2 ft. of the lode in sinking the shaft to that depth; it is now producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm., sinking at 15s. per fm., but I have no doubt when the lode is taken down it will produce 5 tons of copper ore per fm. of good quality. In one month I expect to be in the 40, driving north-east, and about 200 tons of ore will be raised, and the lode, when I examine it in position, to give you its real value. Little has been done this month in the 30 and north-east of shaft, the chances in which are very great; at present it is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. I shall resume operations in this end on the arrival of our Cornish miners, expected here in a few days, and also in the new engine-shaft, the sinking of which has been suspended for want of good men. The stopes in the back of the 30 are looking well, working with six men; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm. The stopes in back of the 20 are working with four men; the lode is producing 4½ tons of ore per fm.

BOX ACCORD (Copper) have advice from their committee of management at Adelaide, with a report from Captain P. Morrison, whom the committee had engaged to inspect and report on the workings previously executed by the company, and to give them his opinion as to the advisability of otherwise sinking them deeper, or as to what other procedure ought to be adopted and followed. The committee having been able to engage Capt. Morrison (whom they had every reason to regard as a most eligible person for the purpose), almost immediately after the departure of the July mail, and he having stated that the first step necessary to be taken would be to fork the water, employed Capt. Deebie (late of the Kurilla Mine) to start the engine. The engine started well, and very soon had the water in fork to the lowest levels. Captain Morrison then carefully and minutely examined the bottom of the engine-shaft, and all the other workings which had been executed in the property, from the most northerly shaft to that which is situated the farthest to the south-west. The proposed operations will not require engine-power, and if the ground proves favourable will not occupy much time or be attended with any considerable expense. Captain Morrison, in concluding his report, states the opinion which he had formed, after the most careful examination that he has been able to give the property and all the existing workings, as follows:—“The different shears of ground that are met with in the south-west workings near the boundary line have thrown the continuation of the Barra deposit still more to the southward and westward. This is more clearly shown by the total absence of the clay, which is not to be found in any of your present workings, and which I am of opinion will not be found in depth in any of your old workings, and which I am of opinion has been heaved by a heavy slide or cross-course is generally much split up for many

fathoms, and usually heaved to the right or left. I think in this case it is the latter, and that the ore will be found to the extreme south-west corner of your property. The mere setting of aquats of green carbonates in your workings is but casual, occasional by the irregularity, or disturbing or disordering cause mentioned. As a last trial, I would recommend the sinking of a shaft as near the south-west corner for some 15 or 20 fathoms, which can be done with a whim, and then driving at right angles, which would then prove whether the Barra deposit has made that way or still further to the south and west, which I think is your only chance, for I feel nearly convinced that in sinking at your present workings your efforts will be fruitless; and even should you decide on such a course, a more powerful engine is needed even for the next 20 fathoms.” The chairman of the committee writes:—“Acting on the suggestions of Mr. Morrison, backed by the opinion of Capt. Deebie, the committee have ordered a shaft to be sunk on the south-west corner of the property. Should the ground prove favourable, a short time will suffice to get to water level, and prove that part of it. As soon as the result of exploration there is known the committee will tender their further advice.”

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN have not received their usual monthly despatches. They are expected, however, to come to hand via Southampton.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

BRYNFORD HALL MINES sold on the 8th inst. 10 tons of lead ore, the produce of one month; 3 tons, at 13s.; and 7 tons, at 12s. 15s. 6d. per fm.; together, 125s. 6d. The prospects of this concern have been steadily improving of late, and regular monthly samplings of lead ore may be confidently looked for. The mine is productive at all points, and must soon become of value as an investment.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—Wheal Metal looks well, and they have a splendid lode at Irey's shaft, perhaps the best in the county.

POLHUGH MOOR.—Another call in this mine, of 4s. per share. But let not the holders be alarmed; for one of the committees has been buying a large number of shares, which would not be the case if the prospects were bad. True it is the shares, with about 2s. paid up, are to be bought at from 15s. to 21s.; but they are cheap, when we consider that in another six months a dividend might possibly be declared. It may be a small one, but that the mine will be a profitable one all who visit it believe. I believe Polhugh Moor, as a tin mine, will be most productive in a few months.

WHEAL CURTIS.—The lode in the 10 east is worth fully 8s. per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the 20 is also improving, and producing stones of ore. The mine never looked so well as at the present moment.

THE MARAZION DISTRICT.—The recent improvement in Tolvadden has called attention to this district. The general opinion in the neighbourhood is that the improvement will turn out to be of a most important nature, its situation being in that part of the mine which almost immediately adjoins Neptune, where such immense returns were obtained. Shares will command a great rise.

EAST BOTTLE HILL.—Some good work for tin has been taken from the north part of the lode recently cut in the cross-cut adit going south. The adit will be continued as far as possible, so as to intersect the other lodes. This property is highly spoken of by mining agents from Devon and Cornwall who have inspected it, and a large business has been done during the week in the shares by parties in the neighbourhood.

WHEAL CROFTY.—The counter lode in the 55 is looking much better than I expected, producing 1½ tons of copper ore per fm. The adit end produces good stones of copper ore. The other parts of the mine are the same as when last reported.

EAST DEVON CONSOLS.—The great object for which this mine was started—the cutting of the Devon Consols lode, and to which point the operations have lately been mainly directed, is now fast approaching a consummation. In the 70 north it is expected this lode will be intersected in a few fathoms driving, and the event is awaited with much interest.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—The prospects of this property never looked better. The new lode at the Guide shaft is full 3 feet wide, looking well; and the lode in the shallow adit level, east from the Guide shaft, is improved. Preparations are being made as fast as possible to get the new water-wheel to work; when this is completed Casey's shaft will be cleared up, and, from reports, tin will be greatly increased monthly, as the new lode works well. The shallow adit level lode looks better, but if Casey's lode turns out to expectations St. Just Consols will outvie some of its neighbours; in fact, I firmly believe it to be a splendid property, and well worthy the attention of every one interested in mining.

WEST WHEAL MARTHA.—Another very important discovery has been made during the past week on the copper lode. A parcel of ore is now being dressed, and will be sold in about a fortnight. The silver still continues.

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE.—This property bids fair to become a prize such as is rarely to be found; eleven lodes are proved to exist in the west, each containing silver-lead of a high percentage. The main lodes are a continuation of those so profitably worked in the celebrated East Wheal Rose, and from which upwards of 351,000s. was realised from sales of lead ore. During the past week two new claim-lodes have been discovered, averaging from 8 to 10 feet wide, yielding lead from surface, which contains from 40 to 50 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. Cross-cuts are being driven from the deep adit level to intersect these lodes at about 30 fms. deep, when it is expected a large extent of tribute ground will be opened up, independent of that already opened upon in the various lodes referred to. The shareholders have acted wisely in deciding to erect a 50-in. cylinder-engine, which will be of ample power to effectually develop the numerous lodes contained in the property, and for crushing the ore, so that in a reasonable time large and continuous dividends may be fairly anticipated. The mine has been examined by an official authority, who fully confirms the favourable reports of Capt. Thomas, Champion, Richards, and Phillips.

WHEAL SETON.—The 140 west has improved, the 150 east is still in a good course of ore, and the bottom of the mine never looked better. The 150 west is looking kindly for improvement, and now worth from 2 to 3 tons per fathom. As a safe investment, these shares were never so cheap. The dividends will increase, and continue for years.

AT CARADON UNITED the shaft is clear 15 fms. under adit, and the agent expects to get down to the 20 fm. level in the course of next week. The main lode and little copper lode will then shortly be seen in that level; the former company extended a cross-cut to the main lode, and a winch was sunk to the same level; from the appearance of the lode in the adit level a large extent of profitable tin ground is already laid open, some rich work for tin is being broken. It should be borne in mind that this mine was formerly worked when the standard for tin and copper was very low, tin being only about 40s. per ton. The opening of the mine by the former company can only be regarded as much more work done for the present company. The stamps will be got ready as soon as possible, the iron castings being now on the mine, when returns of both tin and copper will be made.

CRANE.—The 30 west is looking better, and worth about 8s. per fm. The 60 west is not changed since former report. In the shaft on the Brigian lode the lode is looking well.

THE ST. JUST UNITED MINES are now attracting considerable attention. The rapid progress made towards the completion of the surface operations is highly satisfactory. The new steam-whim, and additional thirty-two heads of stamps will be completed by the end of this month, which will give a crushing power of eighty heads of stamps; this must necessarily increase the returns, and the extraordinary output for surface operations will have ceased, the result, beyond all doubt, will be a profitable return. The copper lode is also now reached, and will be ready for operating upon as soon as the drawing-whim is complete; these lodes promise to be of great value to the company; they run under the sea, and form a junction there, which gives every indication of an immense deposit of mineral wealth. This is a part of the company's property which has hitherto been but little noticed, but is now so far tested as to lead to the conclusion that it is by no means a secondary portion of the property.

CITY OF LONDON CUSTOM.—The custom of the City of London, on a point being entered in the Lord Mayor's Court in a case of foreign attachment, to attach a debt due to the defendant from a third person upon his being found within the jurisdiction, is void in law, unless the parties are citizens of London, or resident in the City, and the original debt, or that due from the garnishee, accrued within the City. The Court of Exchequer Chamber has thus decided, affirming a decision of the Court of Exchequer in the case of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London v. Cox.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, MINING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, has RETURNED FROM CORNWALL, and may be consulted until further notice at 18, Hatton-garden, E.C.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

THOS. L. COTTINGHAM, MINING ENGINEER, MINERAL AND LAND SURVEYOR, AND GENERAL AGENT, LITTLE NESTON, CHESHIRE, AND MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Bedruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.) TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES at current prices, and on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders couched to them. Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or for the fortnightly settlements. Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions. Oct. 16, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lombard.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 2, WINCHESTER BUILDINGS, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C. MESSRS. FULLER AND CO. continue to BUY and SELL EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and GOVERNMENT STOCK, either for money or account. Stock Exchange business effected upon the usual commission. Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investment will find that mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public security, and pay dividends quarterly from 12½ to 20 per cent. per annum. Progressive mines frequently advance hundreds per cent. a year. MESSRS. FULLER AND CO. having channels for the disposal of shares comprised in the miscellaneous list, invite the holders thereof to communicate with them; and having had upwards of 20 years' experience in the mining market, are prepared to advise as to the purchase of shares for an early advance in price, and for becoming a safe and remunerative investment. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to, and every information supplied, either personally or by letter. Office hours, from Ten to Four o'clock. Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial, Cornhill.

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE.—MESSRS. FULLER AND CO. having visited this property during the week, accompanied by competent agents, together with an official mineral surveyor, are in a position to advise upon the merits of the undertaking. Capitalists desirous of information should immediately communicate, either personally or by letter, to Messrs. Fuller and Co., 2, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

TO LEAD SMELTERS.—THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF MANCHESTER is DESIROUS OF RECEIVING TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY TONS OF BLUE PIG LEAD. Specification and particulars may be obtained at the City Surveyor's Office, in the Town Hall. Samples to be sent on or before Saturday, the 31st October, and tenders to be delivered on Thursday, the 5th November.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, JOHN HERON, Town Clerk. Town Hall, Manchester, October 16, 1863.

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE MINE—NOTICE TO BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by Capt. Fuller on the mine, for the immediate ERECTION OF ENGINE HOUSE, BOILER HOUSE, and STACK, adapted to a 50 in. engine. Also, for such other buildings as the instant prosecution of the mine may demand. The contractors will be bound to complete in such time as the company's engineer may determine. Plans and specifications to be seen with Mr. W. H. GRAY, engineer, St. Austell. Dated October 12, 1863.

A GERMAN CHEMIST OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in the MANUFACTURE OF IRON, and provided with the highest testimonials and recommendations, is DESIROUS OF A SITUATION in an IRONWORKS.—For full particulars, apply to “T. B.” 21, Canterbury-place, Lambeth-road.

RAILWAY CHAIRS.—RAILWAY COMPANIES ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS are respectfully INFORMED that the ADVERTISER is ENABLED, by his NEW and IMPROVED PROCESS OF CHAIR MAKING, TO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR CHAIRS in a SUPERIOR MANNER, with the greatest dispatch, and at unusually low prices. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON and BRASS CASTINGS made promptly to order. G. EVANS, EMLYN FOUNDRY, NEWPORT MONMOUTHSHIRE.

WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION as SECOND CAPTAIN, or HEAD CLERK, to go abroad.—Information of what he can manage to be had by addressing “Horns,” Llangynog, near Oswestry.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a SECOND HAND 25 horse HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, adapted for winding and pumping.—Particulars, stating price, to be addressed to Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, 3, Temple-row, Wrexham.

WANTED, a WATER WHEEL, 40 to 45 ft. diameter, 2½ to 3 ft. breast. Also, 24 heads of stamps, complete.—Apply, stating price, &c., to Capt. RICH, Bodmin.

QUARRY INSPECTION.—A PRACTICAL QUARRYMAN, who is well acquainted with all the quarries in North Wales, as well as several in Devonshire and Cornwall, OFFERS his SERVICES to INSPECT SLATE QUARRIES, and to furnish truthful reports thereon. Highly respectable references given if required.—Address, “Quarryman,” MINING JOURNAL office, 28, Fleet-street, London.

SLATE QUARRY.—TO CAPITALISTS, SOLICITORS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.—THE ADVERTISER is DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF, on advantageous terms, a VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY in CARMARVONSHIRE. Or would be happy to treat with a respectable party to form a limited liability company to work the same.—Address, WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., MINING JOURNAL office, 28, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

METAL TUBES AND CYLINDERS.—THE ADVERTISER has COMPLETED an IMPROVEMENT in MACHINERY for MANUFACTURE of SAME, which is protected at home and abroad. He is now DESIROUS OF JOINING with a CAPITALIST to FURTHER the UNDERTAKING, which promises to be a valuable one. A machine is ready for view.—Apply to JNO. KENDRICK, 20, Easy-row Birmingham.

TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES, SOLICITORS, AND OTHERS.—WANTED, the ASSISTANCE of a SUITABLE PARTY to FORM a LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, to WORK a VALUABLE COPPER MINE in MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES. Or the property would be sold on reasonable terms.—Apply to Mr. PATTERICK, MINING JOURNAL office, 28, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

MINING PLANT FOR SALE.—An excellent 21 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, a DRAWING MACHINE, a 6 head stamps, WATER WHEELS, balance bobs, 6, 7, and 9 in. pumps, and other mining plant.—Apply to “S. W.” Post-office, Callington, Cornwall.

FOR SALE, an excellent 30 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, equal beam.—Apply to Mr. HOLLOW, Lelant, Cornwall.

FOR SALE, 19½ in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FARMER, Saltaire, near Bristol.

SIGFORD CONSOLS.—THE LEASE of this MINE and MACHINERY, as offered for sale by Mr. WADE, on the 13th instant, was PURCHASED by Mr. W. H. GRAY, of St. Austell, Cornwall. Ashburton, October 15, 1863.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken's offices, 3, Broad-street-buildings, London, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of November next, at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering the expediency of dissolving the company, and, if deemed advisable so to do, of passing the necessary resolutions. By order of the Directors, DUNSFORD AND RANKEN. Oct. 7, 1863.

THE FORTUNA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at One o'clock p.m., to receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and auditors for the half-year ending 30th June last, and for the general purposes, as authorised by the Deed of Settlement. By order of the Board, J. B. COLOGAN, Sec. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE OF SECOND CALL OF TWO POUNDS, making 40s. per share paid. Notice is hereby given, that the directors have this day made a CALL OF TWO POUNDS PER SHARE on the shares in this company, PAYABLE on MONDAY, the 31st day of November next. By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Sec. 5, Queen-street-place, E.C., October 14, 1863.

THE CLOWANCE WOOD COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital, £25,000, in 25,000 shares of 1s. each. Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share on application, and 2s. 6d. per share on allotment. There are no fees or promotion money to be paid by this company. If no allotment takes place, the deposits to be returned in full. The regulations in Table A of the Companies Act, 1862, apply without exception to this company. DIRECTORS: WILLIAM COX, Esq., M.P., Harley-road, St. John's-wood.—CHAIRMAN. SAMUEL BOYD BAKER, Esq., Dulwich Village, Putney. Major FREDERICK DITMAS (late of Madras Engineers), Grosvenor. CHARLES HENNESSY, Esq., Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square. ROBERT MCCONNELL, Esq., Merchant, Union-street, Liverpool. Capt. LEWIS MURDO, Blackheath, and Hastings. LOUIS ROCHERFORT, Esq., Crown-street, Finsbury, and Barnet, Herts. BANKERS—The National Bank, Old Broad-street, London; and the Miners' Bank, Chancery-lane, Cornwall. SOLICITORS—Messrs. Matthews and Gresham, 68, Lincoln's Inn-fields. AUDITORS—W. J. Thompson, Esq. SECRETARY—George H. Cardozo, Esq. OFFICES.—No. 15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS. Clowance Wood Mine is situated in the parish of Crowan, in the county of Cornwall, and is in land which, until a few years since, never could be obtained for mining purposes. It is bounded on the north by the celebrated Crower and Wheal Abraham, north by Wheal Clowance and Rosewarne Consols, and west by Dinnow Downs and Wheal Treasury, and is surrounded by numerous dividend-paying mines. It will thus be seen that the position of the mine is most favourable for profitable mining enterprises, and, by referring to Hopkins's work on Geology, 2nd plate, some idea may be formed of the splendid metalliferous district in which these mines are situated. An adit level, which underwaters the mine to a depth of 23 fms., has been taken up from the valley, and several shafts have been sunk; and altogether about £5000 have been expended in developing the mine, which has proved its success to be a matter of certainty. Five lodes have been intersected, all of which have been extremely productive in the adjoining mines, and cannot fail to make large returns. Several tons of rich copper ore have been returned, but from the increase of water, and the absence of necessary machinery, the further working of the mine has been delayed; sufficient, however, has been discovered to prove that the lodes which have already been driven on increase greatly in richness and quality as they deepen, as is the case with the most productive mines adjoining. The set is traversed by a large elvan course, and also by cross-courses, contiguous to which enormous deposits of copper were found; and in the celebrated Wheal Abraham, adjoining, one lode alone returned upwards of 41,260,000 sterling. A 60-in. engine will be erected, costing, with engine-house, fittings, coals, and labour for twelve months to come, about £5000, after which it is estimated that a large return and good dividends will be made. The directors now invite subscriptions for 6000 shares, on which a deposit of 2s. 6d. must be paid. Prospectuses, with plans, reports, forms of applications for shares, &c., may be obtained at the offices of the company. The following well-known mining authorities have inspected and reported on the mine:—Capt. Charles Thomas, manager of Dolcoath, West End, Stray Park, and other mines; Capt. Joseph Vivian, manager of North Croft, North Croft, and other mines; Capt. John Nancarrow, manager of St. Ives Consols, and other mines; Capt. William Vasco, manager of South France, Wandron United, and other mines; Capt. W. Truag, manager of Falmouth United Mines; Capt. Edward Chegwinn, manager of South Croft Mine; and Capt. Samuel Reed and others.

MONEY.—CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. WILKINSON and Co., monetary negotiators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Brixton-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

TO INVESTORS.—CONSULT MR. GREEFITH, 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., who ADVISES as to the RESPECTABILITY, VALUE, and PROBABLE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS OF ANY SCHEME, PUBLIC COMPANY, &c., whether already established or in course of formation.

GLAN ALUN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £2000, in 2000 shares of £1 each. Deposit, 5s. per share.
MANAGERS—Messrs. Henry Whitworth and Co.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the valuable mine set formerly known as the West Cat Hole Mine, extending from the River Alun, below the Loggerheads Inn, on the road from Mold to Ruthin, east to the old Cat Hole Mine, and which has lately been worked under the name of the Glan Alun Mine.

In addition to the original set to the east of the river, a Tack-note has been secured from Capt. Cook for the whole of his land on the course of the vein to the west of the river, and in which the lead has been proved.

The natural facilities for working the property are very great, an adit level being driven from the river intersecting the vein about 80 yards from surface, and being driven on the course of the vein through the entire length of the set east. It is also driven by a swallow at a depth of 22 yards below the adit, thus rendering the operation of pumping a very inexpensive one, very little power being required, and for which there is an ample supply of water. A small wheel, 12 ft. in diameter, has hitherto been found adequate to the present depth.

It is proposed to replace the present machinery, and provide sufficient power to put the mine down 50 or 60 yards deeper. To do this, and to re-open and repair the old workings, and provide workshops and dressing-floors, it is estimated will involve an outlay of £1500 to £2000, after which certain and regular dividends may be counted upon.

Applications for shares may be made, and the deposits paid, to the managers, Messrs. Henry Whitworth and Co., Carlton-buildings, Cooper-street, Manchester; and to the Union Bank, Manchester; and Mr. John Paxon, New-street, Mold.

Applications for shares to be made in the annexed form.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Glan Alun Lead Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to apply for shares in the capital of the company; I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number, if allotted, and to pay the balance of the deposit thereon; I authorise you to put my name on the register of shareholders in respect of all the shares you may allot to me; and I agree that this application shall testify my acceptance thereof.

Name in full

Profession or occupation

Residence in full

Date

THE CADER IDRIS SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.
Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862, which limits the liability of each member to the amount of his shares.

Capital, £20,000, in 20,000 shares, of £1 each.
5s. to be paid on application, 5s. on allotment, and further calls, if necessary, of 2s. 6d. at intervals of not less than three months.
Upwards of 6000 shares have already been applied for.

DIRECTORS.
ALEXANDER COCHRANE, Esq., Hampshire. [Surrey]
ISRAEL ABRAHAM, Esq., Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, and Carshalton.
THOMAS FRY, Esq., Liverpool.
JOHN HITCHEN, Esq., contractor and builder, Chester.
WILLIAM FRANKS HARRIS, Esq., Wood-street, Cheapside.
WILLIAM KNOTT, Esq., 82, Lombard-street, London.
JOHN FOTHERGILL, Esq., LL.B., Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park.

SOLICITOR—J. Perry Godfrey, Esq., 5, South-square, Gray's Inn, W.C.
BANKERS—London and Midland Bank, 21, Fench-lane.

OFFICIAL AUDITORS.
John Folland Lovering, Esq. (of the firm of Lovering and Minton), King-street, Cheap-side, City, public accountants (and auditors to the National Provident Institution).
Stanley R. Bennett, Esq., London, E.C., public accountant.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—John G. Watson, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—5, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAY'S INN, W.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and fully working the valuable and well-proved Cader Idris Slate and Slab Quarries, immediately adjoining the Corris Machynlleth and River Dovey Tramway, and by which company the produce is cheaply and speedily conveyed to the shipping port of Aberdovey. The property on which the quarries are opened consists of 150 acres, of which upwards of 30 acres are agriculturally employed, and worth about £30 per annum, and receivable by the company now formed. There is also a house suitable for the manager, worth £10 per annum, and the remainder of the land is taken up by the quarries, offices, buildings, yard, reservoir, &c.

The great feature, and a most desirable one, is there is no royalty whatever, and the dead rent for the whole remaining term of the lease—viz., upwards of 26 years—is only £50 per annum, and by letting off the agricultural land, &c., this will be reduced to about £13 per annum. The present lessee has agreed to sell the lease, together with the machinery, plant, &c., for £4500 in cash, and £1500 in fully paid-up shares. The machinery is very valuable, and comprises three water-wheels—viz., one 20 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., which has been recently thoroughly repaired; one 18 ft. by 2 ft., nearly new; and one quite new, 12 ft. by 4 ft. There are seven circular sawing-machines complete; two patent planes complete, with drums, pulleys, shafting, gearing, and India rubber bands, &c.; an incline drum and gear; water launders; patent weighing-machine complete, with tables; extensive and well-lighted buildings, and quantity of strong iron rails (double line), carried from the workings into the engine-houses.

The vein of slate rock runs through the property nearly N.W. and S.E., and averages 25 yards in width. It has been well proved both for slates and slabs both here and in adjoining properties, and is the same that has been so profitably worked by several persons—more especially by the fortunate proprietor of the Aberlenny noted quarry, which has helped to supply the London market for years past. It offers every facility for working by means of galleries; there is ample room for spoil or rubbish for any period, and no necessity for the (usual in many quarries) serious expense of pumping water.

From the annexed report of Mr. Cottingham, C. and M.E., it will be seen that the rock is of capital quality both for slates and slabs, and it is certain that so soon as the requisite capital is subscribed the company will be in a position to commence supplying the London and other markets with a first-rate article.

Any one acquainted with the trade well knows that the demand for slates and slabs far exceeds the supply, and contractors often have their patience tried severely before they can get their orders executed, and even then have to pay a very high rate for their slates and slabs. This undertaking is, therefore, more particularly introduced to their notice, as it is proposed by the promoters that those parties who become shareholders shall have the precedence of those who are not; and that one shareholder shall have the preference of another only in the same ratio as their relative holdings of shares are to each other.

If found necessary, the supply of water (which is at present quite sufficient) can be doubled at an expense of about £50, and the carriage from the Corris tramway can be carried into the quarries at a further outlay of £50.

From the continued rise in the price of slates and slabs, owing to the demand exceeding the supply, a slate quarry under proper and economical management ought to be one of the most profitable investments extant (Instance Col. Pennant's, Lord Palmerston's, and the late Ashton Smith's and others), and as it is the intention of the directors to be both diligent and cautious, they confidently recommend this undertaking to the public, feeling more than persuaded that good dividends will be the result of judicious outlay, more certainly than in other quarries in this district, inasmuch as the royalty in the others consists of or amounts to from 1-8th to 1-12th of the whole produce raised. Applications for shares in the annexed form can be made to the bankers, brokers, or secretary, at the temporary offices of the company.

Mold, May 6, 1863.—These quarries are situated near the village of Corris, on the turnpike-road from Dolgelly to Machynlleth, nine miles south from the former, and six miles from the latter place. The area of land under lease to the present proprietor is 130 acres, of which 30 acres are under tillage, worth £20 per annum; part is occupied by works, workshops, yard, pool, &c., and the remainder is sheep-walk, worth £7 per annum, all payable to lessees; there is also a house on the property worth £10 per annum, suitable for the manager. There is a royalty. A rent of £50 per annum is paid for the whole property. The vein of slate-rock on which the chief amount of work has been done at this and adjoining quarries runs nearly N.W. and S.E., and averages 25 yards in width. It has been proved for upwards of a mile, and is being profitably worked by several parties at different places. The quarries under notice were opened on the surface of the vein for trial, and the quality for roofing slates was found good, and an open cutting was brought in at 15 yards deep, by which means a very considerable quantity of superior slates were got. A level was then brought in by the late proprietor, 20 yards deeper still, and under the old workings, and slabs of the best quality have been got by means of it. This level now requires extending laterally on the course of the vein, and when this is done the quarry can be at once set to work, and slabs brought for market. The rock is exceedingly hard and close-grained, has a good level split and smooth texture, is free from curls, sulphur, or grit, it works well under the tools, and, when properly opened, it can be from its nature got in blocks of any size, and it is very valuable indeed. Its soundness and durability have been fully proved by the late proprietor, he having had to replace cisterns, &c., made of slabs from Ireland, Devon, and other localities, and which had split or given away, especially after frost, with new ones made from Corris slabs, and the demand for good sound slabs is daily increasing, and cannot be fully supplied. The produce of these quarries is carried to ship at Aberdovey by a tramway, which requires completing to the workshops at a cost of £50. The plant, &c., on the property is very extensive and good, it comprises self-acting incline from quarry to shops, roomy workshops fitted with sawing, planing, and moulding machinery, driven by three good water-wheels, tools, wagons, &c., office weighing machine and stores, a spacious reservoir constantly well supplied with water, and which can be doubled in capacity by an outlay of about £50. Ample good room and space for rubbish, &c. I was called on to survey this property in January, 1862, and, from indications then visible, I advised a trial to be made for roofing slates on the eastern part, about 400 yards from the slab vein, believing a good vein of roofing slates ran parallel with it. I find the trial I recommended had been carried out, and at one yard from surface a most excellent vein of roofing slates, of very good quality, has been struck. I consider this property as it now stands, taking into account its intrinsic value and the advantages and appliances it possesses, to be well worth from £10,000 to £11,000. I have known properties comparatively worthless sell for more than double this sum; and I believe that a tolerably small amount of capital carefully laid out upon it will soon make it, under good and energetic management, a substantial and paying quarry.

THOMAS L. COTTINGHAM, M.E.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Cader Idris Slate and Slab Quarrying Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers to your credit the sum of £5 as a deposit of 5s. per share on shares in the above company, I request you will allot to me that number, and I hereby accept the same, or any less number you may allot to me, subject to the Articles of Association. I also agree to pay the further sum of 5s. per share on allotment, and all calls when due on the shares allotted, and I request and authorise you to enter my name on the register of shareholders for the shares so allotted.

Name in full

Address

Date

If more convenient, a crossed cheque or order for the deposit may be remitted direct to the company's office (together with the application for shares), in which case a receipt will be forwarded by return of post.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE SOUTH SETON MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Tippet v. Powning and Another, dated the 21st day of May last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely. 1000th SHARE of the defendant William Gundry Powning, Of and in the said MINE. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 14, 1863.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE GREAT TREVEDDUE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Todd v. Goodwin, dated the 20th day of May last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely. 1000th SHARE of the defendant, JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 14, 1863.

ALFRED CONSOLS ENGINES AND MINE MATERIALS

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, on application, previous to next auction, to Mr. Burgess, the auctioneer of the said materials, or Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON, the purser, Hayle.

Field's splendid highly-finished 90 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 11 ft. stroke in the cylinder, 10 ft. in the shaft.

Davey's 80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, not to be excelled in the country for duty and appearance; 3 excellent balance bolts, all fattiged straps.

THREE STEAM WHIMS, 24 in., 25 in., and 26 in. cylinders, 6 ft. stroke.

ONE STEAM CAPSTAN. NINE large BOILERS and fittings complete.

3 capstans, 8, 10, and 12 arms each.

200 fms. 12 in. capstan rope.

200 fms. flat rope, not much used.

3 sets of lofty shears, one 60 feet legs, English oak.

Lot of treble fattiged Shropshire 8 in. iron rods, 41 ft. long, couplings complete.

Fattiged and common rod plates.

An immense quantity of staples and glands.

All the rod bolts and flange bolts belonging to this large mine, cleaned, with burn on.

1000 fms. of excellent chain.

200 fms. of ladders, wood and iron staves.

2 smiths' bellows, 40 and 36 in., 3 anvils.

Smiths and miners' tools.

A large quantity of new and old iron.

5 sets of single, double, and treble blocks.

Brass and iron shaves, capable for any power of machinery.

White fall ropes, one quite new, others good.

Some old junk.

The engines were erected under the superintendence of the most celebrated engineer in Cornwall, Capt. Samuel Grose.

Capt. Samuel Grose's engines are noted for full scantle in all the gear work, quite up to the proportion of power required.

Any of the above materials can be treated for before the next auction, on application to Mr. John Burgess, the auctioneer, Barncoose, Redruth; or Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON, the purser, Hayle.—Dated October 14, 1863.

YARD AND SHOP.

5 scales, beams, and weights, to weigh from 1 cwt. to 2 tons.

50 tons old cast iron, 20 tons old wrought.

4 hand saws, 1 jack.

8 casting strikes and casters for ditto Mined, ditto, by Wilton.

20 jiggling sieves and hatches complete.

3 large wood sheds.

Large quantity of bricks.

The engines were erected under the superintendence of the most celebrated engineer in Cornwall, Capt. Samuel Grose.

Capt. Samuel Grose's engines are noted for full scantle in all the gear work, quite up to the proportion of power required.

Any of the above materials can be treated for before the next auction, on application to Mr. John Burgess, the auctioneer, Barncoose, Redruth; or Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON, the purser, Hayle.—Dated October 14, 1863.

VALENCIA SLATE SLAB QUARRIES, COUNTY KERRY, IRELAND.

Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, London, on Wednesday, October 28, at Twelve, in One Lot (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the EXTENSIVE QUARRIES and MILLS of the VALENCIA SLATE SLAB COMPANY, situate in the island of Valencia, County Kerry, Ireland. The works have been carried on by the present company for about 14 years, and a very large outlay has been made in opening the quarries, and in erecting the mills and the requisite machinery.

The quarries are situate on the side of a mountain, about 420 ft. above the sea level, and an opening has been made for working about 120 ft. wide, running into the mountain to about the same depth, uncovering a succession of platforms of slates of various widths. The slate rock lies most conveniently for working, at an angle of about 35°, and has a regular cleavage. The slabs are severed by wedges instead of by blasting, thus avoiding the large amount of waste occasioned by the latter process. The roof of the quarry is self-sustained, and is perfectly secure.

The quality of the slabs is now well known and appreciated, and are taken in large quantities by the principal merchants in London and elsewhere. They take a beautiful and permanent polish, are particularly valuable for enamelling, and unaffected injuriously by furnace heat, and are raised in larger slabs than any other quarry. The waste from the slab blocks is made into roofing slates, for which there is ample local demand.

The present yield is about 2000 tons of slate slabs annually, but by a comparatively small outlay in an extension of the workings this quantity may be doubled, the machinery at the mills being equal to prepare that quantity, and the demand at the present time being in excess of the capabilities of supply.

The mills are situate about 2½ miles from the quarries, are connected by a good road of easy descent, which is kept in repair principally at the expense of the company; but it is believed that every facility would be afforded by the Knight of Kerry, who is the freeholder, for laying down a tramway by the side of the present road, which would greatly lessen the cost of transit. The mills are most advantageously placed, being immediately contiguous to the pier, at which vessels of 300 tons burden can load alongside, and there are no pier dues nor wharfage payable. The harbour of Valencia is both safe and commodious, and freights to London are about the same as from the North Wales ports.

The buildings are well arranged, and substantially erected. They are fitted with sawing and planing machinery of the best description, fitted by Ryth, Limerick; and there are overhead cranes, cranes, and every appliance for saving manual labour.

There is a plentiful supply of water for the purposes of the mills from a large open reservoir. The quarries and works are held on easy terms under an agreement for lease from the Knight of Kerry for a term of 57 years from January 1, 1864, determinable at the lessee's option on giving six months' notice. The lease, a draft of which may be seen prior to the sale at the office of the vendor's solicitors, will be granted by the Knight of Kerry direct to the purchaser.

The present company have expended upwards of 40,000l. upon the property. They have succeeded in establishing the reputation of, and a market for, the slabs, and have roughly proved the value of the slabs, and the extent to which the works may be carried; and they have supplied and fitted the most approved modern machinery for the preparation of the slate for market, and it is confidently believed that the works are now in that state that, with the personal attention of the owner, very profitable results may be anticipated.

The works may be viewed by cards only, which, with further particulars, may be had of Messrs. PALMER, NUTTLESHIP, and ELAND, solicitors, 4, Trafalgar-square, W.C.; at the "Midland Counties Herald" Office, Birmingham; at the Gresham Hotel, Saville-street, Dublin; at the Railway Hotel, Killarney; at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool; at the Mart, London; and of Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London.

From the Office of M. PAUL DAUPHIN, Attorney, No. 6, Rue de Choiseul, Paris.

TO BE SOLD, in consequence of a diminution in the upset price, at the Palais de Justice, Paris, on the 5th day of December next, the MINES of LA CRUZ, situated in SPAIN, on the table land of Linares, Andalusia, and contiguous to the English mine of Pozo Ancho. Upset price, 300,000 frs.

NOTE.—The acquisition of this mine was made on the 26th October, 1864, for the sum of 300,000 frs., and 2,000,000 frs. have already been expended in establishing dwelling-houses, machinery, and other arrangements of all kinds, the whole of which are in very good working order, and producing satisfactory results.—Extract from the report of the assignee to the creditors of Messrs. Adam, Pache, and Co., under date May 7, 1863.

Further particulars may be obtained from M. PAUL DAUPHIN, attorney, 6, Rue de Choiseul, Paris, and who is in possession of the title deeds and various other documents relative to the above; M. DUROCH, notary, 15, Place de la Bourse, Paris; M. FRANCOIS SERGENT (assignee to the bankruptcy of Messrs. Adam, Pache, & Co.), 6, Rue de Choiseul, Paris; M. LEON ADOLPHE LAFITTE, banker, Calle del Prado, Madrid; M. FRANCESCO ACEDO, notary at Linares, Spain; and at the Mine de la Cruz, of M. EMILE GAUDRON, representative of the assignee.

ELIGIBLE MINING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A VALUABLE

IRON MINE GALE, called the CINDERFORD IRON MINE, containing about 240 acres, situated in Her Majesty's Forest of DEAN, Gloucestershire. Where the pits would have to be sunk is only four miles from the shipping port, Bullo Pill, on the River Severn, and the South Wales Railway, which has a branch passing close by the spot on which the works may be erected, and on to the northern boundary of the Forest, where it will eventually form a junction with the projected line of railway from Monmouth, through the Forest to Malvern, thus making a communication with the South Wales and Staffordshire districts.

The ore is a rich hematite, yielding a large percentage of metal, and is obtained from large cavities, some of which contain many thousands of tons of ore, and from its loose nature is got with very little expense, seldom requiring to be blasted.

It immediately adjoins the mine now being worked by Mr. Crawshaw, and on the deep side of it, where specimens of the ore may be seen.

For plans, sections, &c., apply at the Gavelier's Office, Coleford; and for further particulars, which plans and sections will be shown on application, to Mr. D. GETHING, mining engineer, Blakeney; or to Mr. W. WITTE, coal agent, Park End, near Ludney, Gloucestershire.

TO BE LET, and entered upon in November next, the LARGE

and IMPORTANT ROYALTY of HARTLEY, belonging to the Right Honourable Lord Hastings. The royalty comprises an extent of 2892 acres, in which the following valuable seams of coal have been partially worked:—THE HIGH MAIN SEAM, the YARD SEAM, the LOW MAIN SEAM, the FLESSY SEAM, and the HARVEY SEAM. And there is every probability that the manufacturing and coking seams of Walsottle will also be met with, and which are in great demand.

The three first-named seams have been worked to a limited extent; the last two are unexplored.

This royalty is the original of the well-known HARTLEY STEAM COAL, which, by the Admiralty experiments, has been proved to be much more efficient than the Welsh steam coal, as regards the rapidity of steam production; and it has also been lately proved, by the experiments at Devonport, that when the Hartley coal is mixed in equal proportions with the Welsh steam coal, the remarkable circumstance occurs that, although each separately produces smoke, scarcely the slightest trace is perceptible from the admixture.

Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Earsdon, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—October 12, 1863.

MESSRS. C. SCHIELE AND CO., ENGINEERS,

PATENTERS, AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT SILENT FANS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT BLAST AND VENTILATING ENGINES OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT TURBINE STEAM ENGINES OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT MARINE VENTILATORS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT MINE VENTILATORS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT EXHAUSTERS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND FANS OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT COMPOUND BLAST ENGINES OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT GOVERNOR OF 1863.

SCHIELE'S PATENT WAVE POWER MACHINERY OF 1860.

It having come to the knowledge of Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co. that other parties are representing themselves as licensees and manufacturers of the above patented inventions,

Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co. beg to say that such representations are untrue; and further, that Mr. SCHIELE is the SOLE INVENTOR, and that his firm are the SOLE PATENTERS and the SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the ABOVE PATENTED INVENTIONS, and that any firm or company representing that they have a license for, or that they can manufacture or supply the same, are stating what is utterly and completely false.

Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co. beg to intimate that the PATENTS SOLD TO Mr. SCHUNCK by Mr. SCHIELE ONLY COMPRISE MR. SCHIELE'S OLD PATENTS, taken out prior to 1860, and DO NOT INCLUDE ANY of the PATENTS ENUMERATED ABOVE, or MR. SCHIELE'S PATENT CRUSHING MILLS and HAMMERS of 1860, or Messrs. ORMEROD and SCHIELE'S STONE DRESSING MACHINES of 1862.

Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co. further state that they have NO CONNECTION with ANY OTHER FIRM or COMPANY; and further, that Mr. SCHIELE never was a member of the North Moor Foundry Company, such company being composed of persons who were formerly in the employ of Mr. SCHIELE, and to whom Mr. SCHIELE granted licenses on royalty for his old Patent Fan of 1861, and Turbines of 1862 and 1863, and which licenses Mr. SCHIELE withdrew in January of this year.

Spinners, manufacturers, calico printers, bleachers, dyers, engineers, ironfounders, colliery proprietors, &c., desirous of having any of Mr. SCHIELE'S newest inventions, which are guaranteed to be much superior to and no infringement of Mr. SCHIELE'S old patents, or any other English or foreign invention, and to which they have no resemblance whatever, are respectfully requested to apply to Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co., Clarence-buildings, Booth-street, Manchester.

N.B.—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS WILL BE INSTITUTED AGAINST ANY PERSON OR PERSONS INFRINGING ANY of the ABOVE PATENTS.

SCHIELE'S PATENTS.

As the advertisements of Messrs. LEWIS, DARRISHIRE, and ASHWORTH, and the North Moor Foundry Company are calculated to mislead and to convey the impression that Mr. SCHIELE has sold to Mr. SCHUNCK all Mr. SCHIELE'S PATENTS for Turbine Water-Wheels, Fans, Centrifugal-Pumps, Blast and Ventilating Engines, Turbine Steam-Engines, Mine Ventilators, Exhausters, Governors, and Feed-Pumps, we feel bound to state that such is not the case, and that Mr. SCHUNCK and HIS LICENSEES are ONLY TO USE and MANUFACTURE ARTICLES MADE UNDER MR. SCHIELE'S OLD PATENTS, taken out prior to 1860, which alone were sold to Mr. SCHUNCK, and have no interest whatever in the patented articles made by Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co., under their patents taken out subsequent to that date (see their advertisements). For the satisfaction of any person, we shall be glad to produce the deeds and copies of deeds carrying out the arrangements with Mr. SCHUNCK and the North Moor Foundry Company. The patented articles made by Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co. are guaranteed by them to be no infringement whatever of Mr. SCHIELE'S old patents; and should Messrs. SCHIELE and Co.'s customers be threatened with proceedings by Mr. SCHUNCK, or the North Moor Foundry Company, they have only to communicate with us, who are instructed to defend all actions for alleged infringement, free of charge to customers.

BOWLEY and SONS, Solicitors to Messrs. C. SCHIELE and Co. Clarence-buildings, Manchester, Sept. 28, 1863.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, OR TO BE LET ON LEASE, in one or more lots, a VALUABLE MINERAL ESTATE OF FOUR HUNDRED ACRES in extent, in the MIDLAND DISTRICT, containing excellent COAL and IRONSTONE. There are three seams of coal, respectively 2, 4, and 7 ft. thick, at a moderate depth, cheaply worked, and extensively used for locomotive manufacturing, and household purposes. This mineral estate is most advantageously situated, and offers unusual facilities, being the nearest to the London and southern markets, with which it has direct railway communication. The collieries would be close to, and on a level with, the railway which passes through the property.—Apply to Mr. B. MAIR, mining engineer, Newcastle, Staffordshire.

DE

Tavistock Ironworks, Devon.—(Established 1804.)

GILL AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. CHAINS OF ALL DIMENSIONS. STEELED SHOVELS to any pattern. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
HAMMER MILLS. EDGE TOOL MANUFACTORY.
FOREIGN MINES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
N.B.—AGENTS FOR TANGEY'S PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACK, and WESTON'S PATENT DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS.

International Exhibition, 1862.

CLASS IX.—PRIZE MEDAL for AGRICULTURAL PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES and MACHINERY.

CLASS VIII.—PRIZE MEDAL for HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."
CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
 ENGINEERS.
 MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MA-
 CHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, AND AGRICUL-
 TURAL PURPOSES, &c., adapted for all parts of the world.
 STAMP AND WORKS, LINCOLN; and
 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
 Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, for
Mining Chains.

E D G E A N D S O N ,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED FLAT and ROUND CHAINS and WIRE ROPES, for
MINING PURPOSES.
BOILERS, FIRE BRICKS, and BLOCK CHAINS.
RAILWAY COUPLINGS, HORSE TRACES, CRANE CHAINS,
and SHIP'S CABLES.
MANUFACTORY, COALPORT, SHROPSHIRE.

Price Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

AVELING AND PORTER'S PATENT TRACTION
ENGINES AND LOCOMOTIVES FOR MINERAL RAILWAYS.
For prices, illustrated description, and testimonials, apply to AVELING and PORTER
engineers, Rochester, Kent.

Prize Medal Awarded Great Exhibition, 1851, and
International Exhibition, 1862.

**PATENT SAFETY FUZE WORKS, TUCKINGMILL
CORNWALL.**—We beg respectfully to inform the public that since the decease
of the late Mr. THOMAS DAVEY this firm has consisted of JOHN SOLOMON RICKFORD
GEORGE SMITH, FRANCIS PAYTON, SIMON DAVEY, and WILLIAM RICKFORD SMITH. It is
requested that all letters may be addressed, and all cheques and drafts made payable to
us, as
RICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY,
MANUFACTURED BY GEORGE LOW,
MILGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT.

Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and easy method of applying water-power for the above purposes.

The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This construction is the most simple and the most necessary.

G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.

MANUFACTURER OF WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.

IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEELS CONSTRUCTED either to WORK VERTICALLY or HORIZONTALLY, and upon the MOST SCIENTIFIC and EFFECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

G. Low begs to recommend a special class of turbine adapted for extreme high fall (200 to 500 ft.), and consuming small quantity of water. This turbine will work with equal advantage without running at an excessive velocity. Also,

MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED BORING MACHINES FOR DRIVING ADITS.

WASTE NO OIL.					
STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS					
NOT LIABLE TO LEAK, and ECONOMISE SPACE in the STORES:—					
	Dia. Height.				
500 gallons	.... 48 x 84	£10 10 0	75 gallons	.... 27 x 42	£ 3 15
400 "	.... 43 x 83	9 9 0	50 "	.... 24 x 36	2 15
300 "	.... 37 x 84	7 7 0	40 "	.... 21 x 38	2 6
252 "	.... 36 x 79	6 3 0	30 "	.... 20 x 30	1 15
200 "	.... 33 x 72	6 0 0	25 "	.... 19 x 30	1 5
160 "	.... 30 x 66	5 5 0	20 "	.... 19 x 26	1 3
100 "	.... 27 x 55	4 10 0	10 "	.... 13 x 21	0 15
STRONG IRON BUCKETS:—					
3½ gallons.....	4s. 6d.	3½ gallons.....	5s. 6d.		
3 "	5 0	4 "	6 0		
WAGON GREASE, in 4 and 8 cwt. casks.					
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE, 3s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.					

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, &c.

IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH

FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, AND WOOD FROM DECAY.

A brilliant jet black, superior to paint in appearance, dries in less time, contains preservative qualities of the best description, and is economical in its use: one gallon at 1s equal to 14 lbs. of paint, which costs 4s.

FOR COLLIERY HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS, CANAL BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwt. each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price 4/11 per ton.

GLOVER AND CO.,
No. 40 MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

TO INVENTORS.—All INTENDING PATENTEES should PROCURE the PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COSTS, and the MODE of PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON.
R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Sec.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP
 APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY
 APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE
 FIRE, &c.

[illegible]

- 1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
- 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
- 3.—It occupies a very small space.
- 4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
- 5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
- 6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheel Concorde Mine, South Sydneyhas Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company's works, at Southampton.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUM at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 63, DEAN STREET, SOHO SQUARE.
London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND
MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.
Wednesday, March 28 1883. Subscription, £1 1s annually. Price 2d stamped.

RAILWAYS AND MINES
Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act on
upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part gov-
erned by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without

ference to the *bona fide* merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The heat as felt from debt, have large reserves, and are

vidends bi-monthly varying from £18 to £26 per cent. per annum. Instances frequent occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of securities more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in a

lecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for \$5., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.

Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS

DR. SMITH has just published a free edition of his valuable work on the **PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND** (116 pages), on the Self Cure of **Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c.**, resulting from the errors of youth. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two postal notes or stamps. Address: Dr. Wm. B. Smith, 2, Brompton Road, Brompton, W. C.

Age range: - 18 years, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

100

THE MINING SHARE LIST

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1200	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0	30	..	..	..
4000	Bellfield United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	..	2 3/4 3/4	..	..
1248	Boscawell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	..	..	..	..
240	Boscawell (tin, copper), St. Just	20 10 0	..	..	..	..
5000	Bronze (lead), Newlyn	12 5 0	..	330	..	..
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	2 7 6	..	..	..	..
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	18 0 0	..	70	..	..
2900	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwenn	30 0 0	..	37 1/2	38 39	..
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	..	..	..	..
12000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	..	..	..	..
40000	Doitto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	..	..	..	..
1000	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	..	..	..	..
867	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	23	..	..	..
1200	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	80 0 0	..	..	..	..
280	Darwent Mines (all-lead), Durham	30 0 0	..	..	..	..
1024	Devon Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	12 0 0	..	..	..	..
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6	..	..	..	..
12800	Draic Wails (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	..	2 1/2 2	..	..
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	75	..	75 76	..
6144	East Basset (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	..	2 1/4 2 1/4	..	..
300	East Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	..	..	..	..
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	2 13 6	..	5 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2	..	..
2500	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	..	..	..	..
1798	Great Wheel Fortune (tin), Breage	18 0 0	..	28 1/2	..	..
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	14 0 0	..	..	..	..
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	15 10 0	..	..	..	..
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 0	..	6 1/4	6 1/4	..
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	..	..	..	..
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	..	..	..	..
250	Mynydd (iron ore) [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	..	..	..	..
4000	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	30 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	..	..	..	..
6936	North Trekerky (copper), St. Agnes	0 0 0	..	3 1/4 2 3/4	..	..
6000	Orsadd (lead), Fintona	0 0 0	..	..	..	..
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	..	..	..	..
300	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	60 0 0	..	..	..	..
1773	Poiborro (tin), St. Agnes	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
512	Polbrean (tin)	8 0 0	..	..	..	..
1152	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	44 1/2	43 44	..	..
16	Rosewell Hill and Ransom United	2 10 0	..	..	..	..
612	Rosewell (lead)	60 0 0	..	..	..	..
512	South Consols (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 8 0	415	410 420	..	..
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	1 0 0	..	35 37	..	..
4000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 15 6	..	67 1/2 73 1/2	..	..
280	Spearhead Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 3	..	..	..	..
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	19 1/2	19 20	..	..
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	..	..	..	..
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (id.), Wrexham	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.]	2 15 0	..	..	..	..
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
2856	West Damall (copper), Gwennap	38 0 0	..	..	..	..
4000	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	..	..	..	..
400	W. Wh. Selen (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	215	210 215	..	..
512	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	80	75 80	..	..
1000	Wheel Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	23	20 23	..	..
1024	Wheel Grylls (tin), Penryn	2 4 0	30	28 30	..	..
1024	Wheel Killy (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	13 1/2 13 1/2	..	..
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	9 17 6	26	23 26	..	..
100	Wh. Mary (tin), Lelant	36 3 6	..	..	..	..
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	10 0 0	..	10 11	..	..
80	Wh. Ovelin (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	..	..	..	..
396	Wh. Selen (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	220	180 185	..	..
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	21 1/2	21 1/2	..	..
2044	Wh. Trevelyan (tin), Gwennap	6 11 3	..	6 1/2 7 1/2	..	..
17000	Wicklow (copper) [L.] Wicklow	2 10 0	12 1/2	..	..	..

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

3000	Chiverton (lead), Penryn	5 0 0	12	11 1/2 12 1/2	..	..
256	Condurow (cop. tin), Camborne	35 0 0	..	..	..	..
2480	Crook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 15 0	22 1/2	21 23	..	..
512	Creechbawse and Penkell, St. Colomb	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	..	..	..	..
4000	Dryngem (lead), Wales	12 6 6	..	..	..	..
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
6000	Frank Consols (lead), Devon	3 18 6	..	..	..	..
9000	Great South Tolgus (tin)	13 10 0	..	..	..	..
1024	Gunn's Lake (Clitters' Adit)	4 0 0	..	6 1/2 5 1/2	..	..
4000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	..	..	..	..
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	..	..	..	..
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	40 0 0	..	..	..	..
1024	South Woodley	0 5 6	..	..	..	..
9000	Tamar Con. (all-ld.), Beeralton [S.E.]	4 10 0	..	..	..	..
272	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 10 0	..	..	..	..
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	12 10 0	..	..	..	..
60	West Burton Hill (lead), Yorkshire	80 0 0	..	..	..	..
256	Wheel Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	30	..	..	..
1024	West Chardon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	23	21 23	..	..
8000	West Cliverton (lead), Penryn	50 0 0	..	20 49 60	..	..
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	..	..	..	..
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	8 10 0	..	..	..	..
4296	Wheel Killy (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 6	8 1/2	8 1/2	..	..
4000	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	..

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	8 0 0	..	90	..	..
4000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
12000	Cobra Copper Co. (tin), [S.E.]	29 0 0	28 29	..	..	..
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	..	..	..	..
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	4 1/4 4 1/4	..	..	..
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	30 0 0	..	21 1/2 22	..	..
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2 1 1/2	..	..	..
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	7 1/2 6 7	..	..	..
10000	Lustitania (cop. Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Marquette and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Cuneo [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2 1 1/2	..	..	..
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	57	26 58	..	..
43714	Unit. Mexican (all.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	7	6 1/2 7	..	..
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
45000	Yudananutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	3	2 1/2 3	..	..

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altanen and Quenangen [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Barrieland, Min., [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Pontigbaud (all-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	8	..	..	..

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

25000	Alamillos (lead), Spain [L.]	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	..	..	..	..
20000	Bearit Tin Streaming Company [L.]	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
7000	Don Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
12000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L.]	4 0 0	..	..	..	..
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.]	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 0 0	..	..	..	..
40000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	..	..	..	..
10000	Copialo Smelting [L.] Chile	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	..	..	..	..
76000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
25000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
80000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.]	1 7 6	..	..	..	..
20000	Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie (copper)	0 18 0	..	..	..	..
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
90000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	..	..	..	..
94000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	8 0 0	..	..	..	..
4000	Hope Silver-lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] Jamaica	25 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Kashmir Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
80000	Lagunarra (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
3000	New Burra Burra (copper), Australia	2 0 0	..	..	..	..
80000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiberg	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
80000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	..	..	..	..
20000	Nova Scotia (land and gold) [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
18000	Quebrada (copper), Yucatan [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
17000	Quebrada (copper), Yucatan [L.] [S.E.]	3 10 0	..	..	..	..
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	8 0 0	..	..	..	..
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
130000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.]	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
18000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.]	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Teplitz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L.]	3 0 0	..	..	..	..
80000	Talman (gold), Italy [L.] [S.E.]	0 5 0	..	..	..	..
4000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..	..
82000	Wheel Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	..	..	..	..
10000	Working (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Coll.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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